NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M753

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

1879-1884, AND RELATED

REGISTER, 1879-1882

Roll 52

State Reports

Virginia
  1881-83 (letters 5495-13406)
Vermont
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1975

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

On the 59 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the letters received by the National Board of Health, 1879-84, and a register of these letters covering the period April 1879-November 1882.

The National Board of Health was established by an act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 484). This legislation, passed under the impetus of a severe yellow fever epidemic in the Mississippi Valley in 1878, incorporated proposals by public health and sanitation officials for a centralized, coordinated national health service. Subsequent legislation outlined the Board's functions, the most important of which was that of administering quarantine procedures affecting vessels entering ports in the United States.

The Board was authorized to draw up and publish regulations governing sanitary conditions and quarantine for vessels at foreign ports of departure and U.S. ports of entry. To aid in enforcing these regulations, it was required to investigate and to gather information on sanitary conditions within the United States and in domestic and foreign ports and to disseminate this information in published weekly reports. The Board was also to cooperate with and act as an adviser to officials of the Federal Government and State and local boards of health on public health matters.

The law establishing the National Board of Health expired by limitation on June 1, 1883, and no reenactment legislation was passed. The quarantine functions of the Board were transferred to the Marine Hospital Service. Small annual appropriations enabled the Board to carry on its investigatory and advisory functions until July 1886, when Congress failed to renew the appropriation and the Board went out of existence. The Quarantine Act of Febrary 15, 1893 (27 Stat. 449), repealed the act of March 3, 1879, that had established the Board.

The National Board of Health consisted of seven members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board was organized into various committees, each to perform a distinct function. The Executive Committee consisted of five members, including the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Board. It met almost daily to conduct the routine business of the Board and acted in the name of the Board between Board sessions. Seven standing committees, each composed of three members appointed by the President of the Board (with the exception of the Committee on Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, which consisted of five members), concerned themselves with the following subjects:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

rules and interpretations of the constituting act and bylaws; finance and accounts; epidemics and contagious diseases; adulteration and deterioration of food and drugs; registration and vital statistics; State, municipal, and local sanitary legislation; and diseases of domestic animals. Other Board committees, active during the period 1882-83, were the Committee on Quarantine-Legislation, which reviewed State, national, and international legislation; the Standing Committee on Scientific Investigations; and the Committee on Sanitary Inspection of Immigrants. Each committee conducted much of its work by correspondence.

Letters received by the Board were listed in the register numerically in the order of their receipt. They were then sorted into subject classifications by its clerical staff and directed to the appropriate committees. In addition to the registration number, the register, which is contained in three volumes, includes for each letter received the name and address of the sender, a brief description of the contents, the date it was mailed, and the date it was received by the Board. Under the heading "Action," the register also shows the subject classification for many of the entries. The letters received in 1879 are numbered from 1 through 4207. A new sequence of numbers, 1-12570, began on January 2, 1880, and ended on November 13, 1882. As some of the letters have numbers greater than those appearing in the register, it is probable that there was a later register volume, which is not part of the National Archives of the United States.

For each communication received, a clerk of the Board prepared a cover sheet showing the information given in the register. As the correspondence was badly disarranged when it was received by the National Archives and Records Service, care was taken to reconstitute the correspondence and to match it with the cover sheets. In many instances, only the cover sheet, or the correspondence, or parts of the correspondence were found. In these instances, the remainder of the file must be presumed lost.

The material in this microfilm publication is arranged alphabetically by the subject classification and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Some modifications, however, have been made in this arrangement. State Reports, except those for Mississippi, Nevada, and Vermont, have been further arranged alphabetically by State (identified by the address of the sender) and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Letters that do not have a subject classification or those designated as "File" have been arranged in numerical sequence and entitled "Undesignated Communications." Correspondence of the Board members has been combined under the subject heading "Board Members" and arranged alphabetically by name of Board member and thereunder by letter number. Similarly, correspondence received from agencies in the executive

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

branch of the Federal Government has been grouped alphabetically by name of agency under the heading "Government Departments and Offices," with the exception of the Immigrant Inspection Service, Marine Hospital Service (MHS), Mississippi River Inspection Service, New Orleans Ship Island Inspection Service, and the Sapelo Quarantine Station (Doboy, Ga.). Correspondence of MHS has been placed after the Treasury Department segment since MHS was part of the Treasury Department during the existence of the National Board of Health. The categories "Executive Department" and "Executive Mansion," comprising correspondence received from the Office of the President of the United States, have been brought together under the heading "White House." Similarly, the categories "House of Representatives" and "U.S. Senate" have been combined under the heading "Congress."

The material that falls into categories denoting routine administrative or "housekeeping" operations (accounts, applications for employment, letters of introduction, bills, contracts, oaths of office, payrolls, and vouchers) has not been microfilmed.

The records reproduced on this microfilm publication are part of Records of the Public Health Service, Record Group 90. There are related records in General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 56; General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; and Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions, Record Group 43.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication were arranged for filming by Kathleen E. Riley and James A. Paulauskas. The introductory remarks were prepared by James A. Paulauskas.

[redacted]

Roll 52

Target 1

State Reports

Viginia

1881-83 (letters 5495-13406)

[redacted]

No. 5495 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

Feby 17, 1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

Asks that certain other books of reference for use in Water analysis re-quested, be ordered.

Feb 19/81 Order for the work sent to B.F. Stevens, London.

LSBq f. 289.

Ack'd—

CC—✓

19

FEB 19 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH

1 Vol

3495

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
19
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

FEB 19 1881
OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Virginia
Feb. 17. 1881

Dr. J. J. Timmons, U.S.N.
Surg. National Board of Health
Washington — D.C.

Dear Sir

Will you be kind enough to add to the order for books required for the water analysis investigation

Macagna — Ricerche chimiche idrologiche sulle acque potabili e d'irrigazione di Palermo e dintorni (Con tav.) —
(In Atti della R. Stazione agraria sperimentale di Palermo — Rendiconti — 1878–79 —

Faithfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

No. 5533 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va.

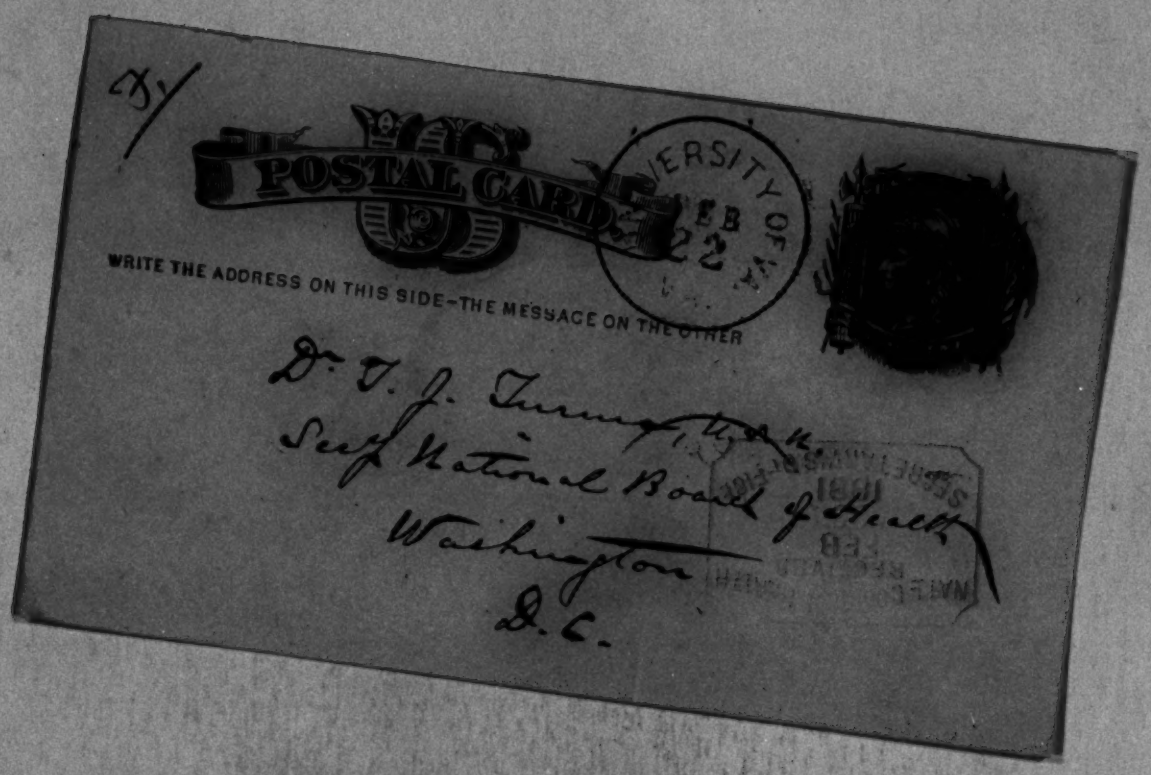
Feby 21, 1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

ack't rec't of letter ref Cohens.

J.

23


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
Dr. J. J. Trumpfheller
Surg. National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

5533

Univ. of Va
Feb. 21. 1881

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter, forwarded by you, from New York, and copy of one addressed to H. B. H., from Indianapolis, in regard to water analyses. Both have been replied to.

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. Mallet

No. 5615 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Upperville

Va

Mch 2, 1881.

Gaet J. L., M.D.

Rel to Norfolk quarantine

If Bd should decide

to place a quarantine

officer at Portsmouth

he would like to take

the position.

Secy -

Act 2 Bgk 387.

5.

RECEIVED
MAR -5 1881
OF HEALTH.

5615

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 4
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

STATE BOARD
MAR 5 1881
OF HEALTH.

Alexandria Fauquier County Va.
March 2nd 1881

Dear Doctor:

Do you know whether the Bd of Health has yet accomplished anything about the Norfolk Quarantine matter? I have not kept up with Congressional matters enough to learn. If they - the Board - intend to place a Quarantine at Baltimore I would be very glad to take that position if possible - as the Norfolk post may be delayed until the Va Legislature has granted the site at Hampton Roads. I still hope to get into the place I feel fitted for, and hope you will not think me too inquiring about its prospects.

Yours very truly.
F. L. Gale

[illegible]

No. 5654 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fairfax C.H.
Va.
Mch. 8, 1881.

Dorsey D.R.W.

Correspondents report.

Vack- L B 9 p 419
Bul-

10

RECEIVED BY
MAR 10 1881
OF

NOTED IN
BULLETIN
DATE March 12

Fairfax C.H. Va. - Under date of March 8, Dr. R. W. Dorsey sends the following report of Fairfax County:

1

B1 G

Fairfax C. H. Va.
March 8th. 1881.

~~Va.~~

~~I have the honor to state that~~

Since the subsidence of the malarial fevers that prevailed so generally in this section, during the past summer and autumn, there has been very little sickness, except such as was caused by the intense cold of the past winter.

From diseases arising from this cause, there has been a considerable fatality, particularly among the aged.

During the last two months, measles have been epidemic in the County, and there are

still many cases.
I have heard of no fatal cases so far.
One case of small-pox was reported, some three weeks since, but upon proper inquiry, it was decided to be erroneous
I have lately seen three cases of fever in a family near by, which, in some particulars, strongly resembled Typhus.
The house occupied by this family is in a most unsanitary condition, and the well from which their drinking-water is obtained, is also very foul, and there is good reason to believe that the water of the same is polluted, by decomposing vegetable and animal matters.
The occurrence of a somewhat similar case of fever, in a

family adjoining the one alluded to, who use drinking-water, obtained from the same source, would suggest that possibly these cases originated from the same cause.

In accordance with the published request of the Nat: Board of Health, these facts will be reported for the consideration of the proper Analysts.

This is only one case of many that could be cited, of the unsanitary state of premises in the rural districts, and points suggestively to the need of Sanitary legislation, for the benefit of every home in the land.

It is to be regretted that beyond the localities protected by local sanitary laws, so few even of the Medical profession are interested in public sanitation. And whilst this is the case, and whilst scarcely any of the masses of the people, manifest an interest in the same, it can easily be seen, that the nearest way to an improvement, is by instituting a system of "Sanitary Education", and the enactment and strict enforcement of special laws, directed to this most important subject.

3 I am Very respectfully
your obedient servant
R. W. Bowen Ass. S.

Surgn. T. J. Turner. U.S.N.
Secty. Nat. Board of Health.

No. 5776. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

Mar 19, 1881.

Mallet Prof JW.

Ack'g letter of advice of 17th and Reports sent.

c.c ✓

File.

22

RECEIVED MAR 22 1881 OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Virginia
March 19. 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secy. National Board of Health
Washington – D.C.

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge re-
ceipt of your letter of advice
of 17th inst., and of the Reports
(1 to 6, inclusive) of the English
Govt. Commission on the Pollution
of Rivers, therein referred to.
With thanks for same,
I am, dear Sir,
Very respectfully Yours
J. W. Mallet

No. 5823 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va

Mch 23, 1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

Ack'g recpt of book.

File

25.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
A.M.
MAR
24
1881

NATL BD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
25
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dr. J. Cuming
Sec'y. National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

5823

Univ. of Va.
March 23. 1881

Dear Sir

I have today received the No. of Dingler's polytechn. Journal which you kindly sent me — The No. is that sent for, but the figures on which I have had to depend is wrong —

Very respectfully, —
J. W. Mallet

RECEIVED
MAR 25
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

5219, 6009.

No. 6002 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va.

Apr 4, 1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

Rel. to apparatus for water analysis, in hands of Downing, Sheldon & Co. New York.

Apl 7/81 answd.
LB 9/p. 685. 687

c.c ✓

6.

APR 6 1881 OF HEALTH

Univ. of Virginia
April 4. 1881

Dr. J. J. Timmons, U.S.N.
Surg. National Board of Health
Washington

Dear Sir

I am informed by B. Weltmann & Co of New York, to whose care I directed that the apparatus ordered from J. J. Griffin & Sons of London should be sent, that by error on the part of the Lathrop firm or their agents the goods have come consigned to Messrs. Downing, Sheldon & Co of 22 Liberty St, N.Y., and that the last named hold the bill of lading. I therefore write to Downing, Sheldon & Co to pass the goods through the Custom House, and for that purpose to furnish you the information required by the Treasury Dept., Messrs. Weltmann & Co turning over the invoice.

Very respectfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

No. 6030 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va
Hosp. Barge Selden
April 7, 1881.

Kennedy C.H.
Comdg

Suggests saving
lighterage by send
ing supply of coal
& wood for Selden
on same lighter.

Ex Corr-
C.C. Apl 8/81 Authority given
to purchase wood.
S. LR 39 K. 698.

RECEIVED
APR. -8 1881
OF HEALTH.

#6030

Hospital Barge Selden
Norfolk Va. April 7th 1881

W&N. Medical Director
T. J. Turner
Sec. Nat. Board of Health
Washington.
D. C.

Sir.

As the supply of wood, for the use of the Selden, will have been exhausted at the expiration of a fortnight, I have the honor to suggest that double lighterage will be saved by having the wood & coal sent on board in the same lighter.

Respectfully Your Obt Svt.
C. H. Kennedy.
Comdg.

N. Barge Selden
Norfolk Va April 7th 1881

Sir

Required for the use of the Selden, One cord of Pine Wood

Respectfully Your Obt Servt
E. N. Kennedy
Comdg

N. Barge Selden
Norfolk Va April 7th 1881

Sir

Required for the use of the Selden one cord of Pine Wood.

Respectfully Your Obt Servt
E. N. Kennedy.

No. 6036 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va.

Ap 7 ,1881.

Mallet, J.W.

Ackg com^ns

Will send Mr. Tom^n
linson instructions
for sending waters
for analysis.

c.a. ✓

q.

APR-9 1881
OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Virginia
April 7. 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.N.
Secy. National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 5th and 6th inst.

W. Tomlinson's letter has been answered, with instructions for collection and shipment of water for analysis —

The check (No 8084) for $22.81 in favour of Sharp & Dohme has been forwarded to Baltimore, to the care of W. Hoyes —

Very respectfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

No. 6037 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

Apr 8, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

States he has sent instructions to Dr S.T. Evans as requested.

c.c. ✓

9.

APR -9 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va.
April 8. 1881

Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.A.
Surg. National Board of Health
Washington — D.C.

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., sending me the address of Dr. S. T. Evans of Union City, Tenn. to whom I have sent the necessary instructions as to samples of water for analysis —

Very respectfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

No. 6216 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

Apr 22, 1891.

Loyall B.P.

Rel. to repair of the Quar. vessel - Seldon.

Ref. LB 9 p 849.

Secy ap 27.

25.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 25 1891
RECEIVED

Office of the Quarantine Commissioner
Dist. of Elizabeth River.
Norfolk. Va. April 22. 1881

Dear Sir: I am instructed to write to you unofficially to ask you to come or send down here to look into the matter of having the bottoms of the Quarantine vessel covered for protection against the worm. I am so much afraid that the Board may get the idea that there is a job in it that I have taken this step to ask you to proceed in the proper way. That the vessel is liable to great injury after June 1st. and that the interest of the Board as to the best care of their property will be best served by covering the vessel's bottom with some kind of metal, I do not doubt. Perhaps you might refer the matter to the

Construction Dep't at the Navy Yard.
If it is necessary to have an official
Communication from the Board, I have
been authorized to write it - The matter
was discussed at our last Quarterly
Meeting.

Yours very truly
B. F. Logan

Dr. Turner.

APR 25 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
25
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

62 16

No. 6284 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

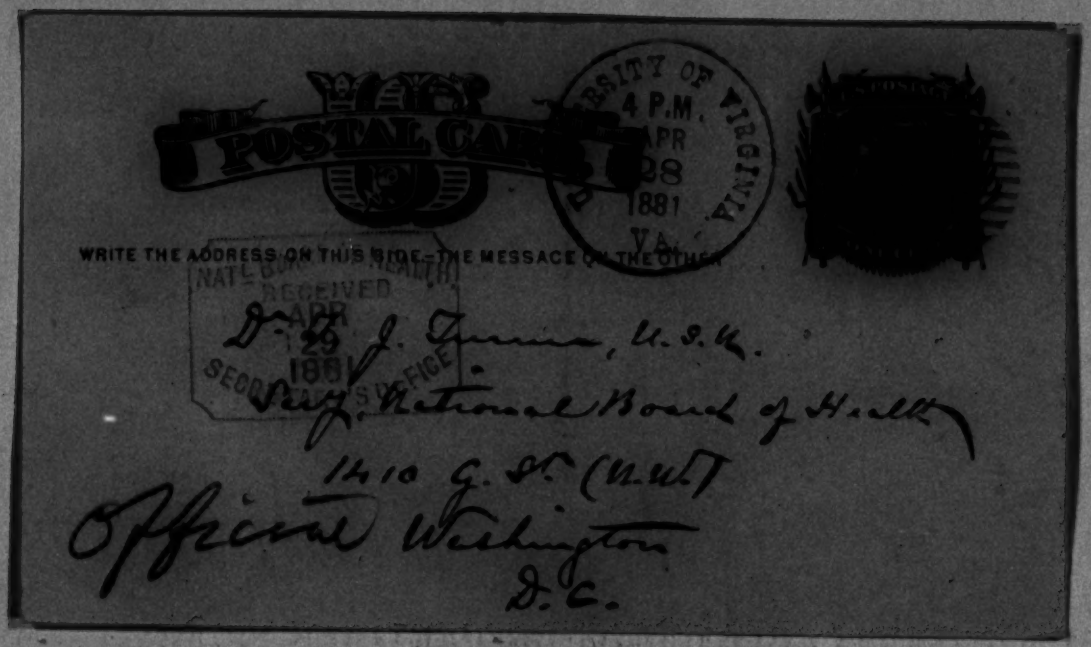
April 28, 1881.

Mallet Prof. J. W.

Ackg com[n] marked
#6244 + 6259.

c.c ✓
29.

RECEIVED
APR 29 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.


POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
4 P.M.
APR
28
1881
VA.

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
29
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dr. J. Lawrence, U.S.N.
Sec'y National Board of Health
1410 G. St. (N.W.)
Official Washington
D.C.

Univ. of Va.
April 28. 1884

Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communications, Nos 6244 and 6259, both of 27th inst.

Very respectfully
J. W. Mallet

C.C.
6284

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
APR 29 8AM
WASH'D.C.

No. 6320. "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va

April 30, 1881.

Forgall B. P.

Submits estimate of cost of copperizing the Selden furnished by W. A. Graves

May 2/81 add'l information called for L.B. 10/p. 12.

C.C. ✓

Secy

2

7

RECEIVED MAY -2 1881 OF HEALTH.

Norfolk. Va.
April 30. 1881

Dear Doctor:

Please find
Enclosed Mem. that was
laid on my desk today
in response to a request
of W. A. Graves to give me
some idea of what it
will cost to raise the Barge
"Belden".
When you advertise for bids the
parties should be required
to state how many low days,
& how many days the whole
thing will take. I have not
held any Conversation with this
party, but got Capt. Kennedy to call for
his figures. They may alter when he
comes to bid. With Kind Regards,

Yours truly,
A. F. Lozee.

Dr. Turner.

Below please find
memdo &c.

Hauling out 20¢ per Ton
Laydays 10¢ " "
about 600 Sheets 16oz metal 3600 lbs @ 18¢
600 Lbs Nails @ 18¢
$2.75 per day for Carpenters
$2.00 " " " Caulkers
If painted cost about $40.00 for Material & Labor

Respy &c.
Walgrave
per. S.

No. 6372 State Reports
6349

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

May 5, 1881.

Mallet Prof J. W

Ack'g com'n of 4th inst
with 6349 inclosure.

File

6.

MAY -6 1881
OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD

UNIVERSITY MAY 03 VA.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.N.
Secretary, National Board of Health
1216 G. St. (N.W.)
Washington
D.C.

NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 5 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Univ. of Va.
May 5. 1881

Dear Sir

I have received and acted on your letter (6349) of 4th inst.

Very respectfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

WASH'D.C. MAY 6 8AM 1881 OFFICIAL

ATLANTA GA MAY 6 1881 BOARD OF HEALTH.

6372

No. 6386 "State Reports"
6424

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

6491

Miss. of Va

May 5 ,1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

Asks for samples of water used in Chicago & New York

Ack- L B 10 p 68,

Send to D. H. A. Johnston

Ind's to file 5/17/81,

7

RECEIVED
MAY -7 1881
OF HEALTH.

Univ of Virginia

May 5. 1881

Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.A.

Secy. National Board of Health

Dear Sir

I observe from the newspapers that there is very serious complaint made of the present condition of the water supply in Chicago. Can you suggest the means of procuring samples for analysis?

It would be very desirable too, to get samples of the New York City water (Croton) while pursuing the fishy tales which has been lately spoken of, but I do not know to whom to apply, and indeed whether the evil in question has not already rectified itself.

Very respectfully Yours,

J. W. Mallet

No. 6409 "State Depots"

6409

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

6377

Uni. of Va

May 7, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

Ackg com^n of 6 (6377) & states he has given Mr. Bowditch instructions. Asks that Mr. Bowditch be requested to furnish a statement as to source of samples of water furnished & object in views.

~~E.C~~

9. Decy Ack'd Mallet

I.B. to Bowditch

9

I B 10/p 60—61—88—96

RECEIVED
OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va.

May 7 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.N.

Secretary National Board of Health.

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter (6377.) of 6th inst., and have sent Mr. Bowditch a copy of instructions for collecting and shipping samples of water.

As I have no information as to the ground on which he proposes to have analysed the waters to which his letter refers, will you kindly request him to furnish me a statement as to their sources, and the object in view — if they are suspected of causing disease, on what grounds?

Very respectfully

J. W. Mallet

No. 6410 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va
May 7 , 1881.

Loyall B.B.

Rel. to release of the "Selden"

(See com^n of 2^nd inst) herewith enclosed

Ex: Com.
C.C
Leg.
9

May 9/81 Aud with instructions
L.B. 10 p. 109.

RECEIVED
MAY -9 1881.
OF HEALTH.

6410

Norfolk. Va
May 7. 1881

Dear Doctor: I have had difficulty in getting any answer to the questions contained in Mrs letter of the 2d inst. which I enclose with the Mem. as written by Graves. They wish to settle the joint Stock question of course - The Coppering in the pl & Caulking with, tho' I suppose it will be necessary to examine into the condition of her Keel & make repairs. She will be hauled up on a railway.

Mrs Hyde
B. P. Hyde

Dr. Turner.

6400
Stat Rpts
Va.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6320

May 2d. 1881

B. P. Loyall Esq. Secy.
Norfolk Va.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo transmitting a memorandum regarding the expense of coppering the Selden.

Please ascertain the tonnage of the barge. about 1200 Tons

The number of days she would have to remain in dock to complete the repairs. 4 days

The length of time required to haul her out. 2 hours

The number of carpenters necessary to be employed and the length of time their services would be required, and the same information as to number of Calkers and time they would be employed.

80 days work Caulk & Carpenters

Very respectfully
J. J. Turner
Secy N B of Health
per W. B.

No. 6427 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

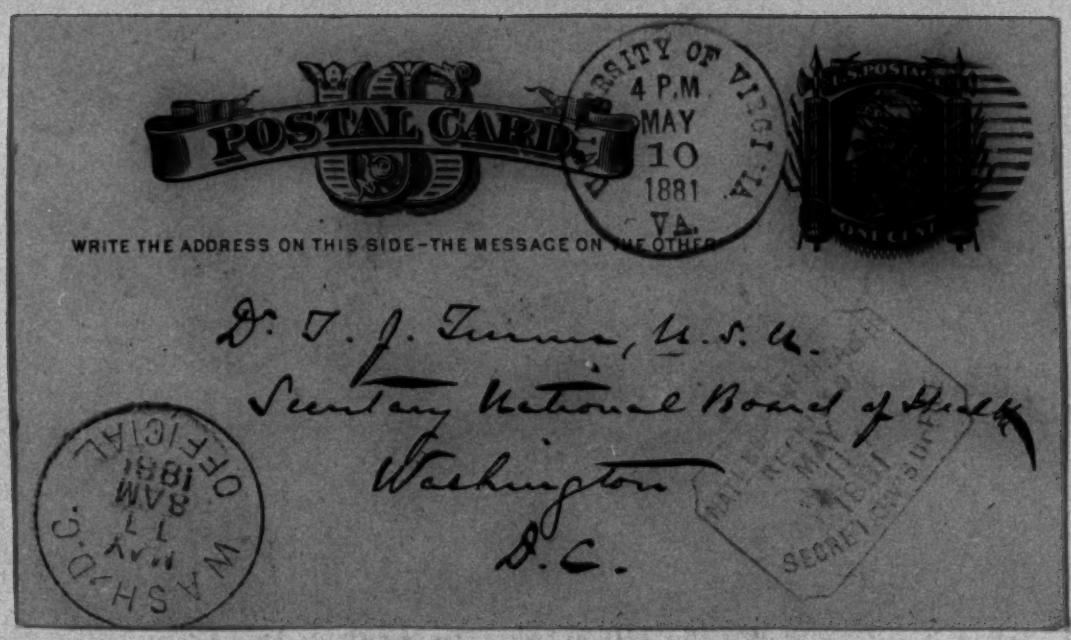
Univ of Va

May 10, 1881.

Mallet J W
Nichols Prof

ackg receipt of 9th
annual Report Mass
B. of H.
States it is especially
as to Methods of Water
Analysis that he de-
sires.

Leary
N C. ar May 13/81 to other rcpts
of Prof Nichols on file
L B 10 p. 137.


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
4 P.M.
MAY
10
1881
VA.
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
Dr. J. J. Timmons, U.S.A.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.
WASH. D.C.
OFFICIAL
MAY
11
8 AM
1881
SECRET SERVICE

6409

MAY 11 1881

Univ of Va.

HEALTH
MAY 12. 1881

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the 9th Annual Report of State Board of Health of Massachusetts - It is especially those Reports which contain any statements from Prof. Nichols as to methods of water analysis that I want.

Very respectfully -

J. A. Mallet

No. 6432 "State Depts"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va.

May 11, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

Forwards bill of lading for Cedi's shipment of apparatus for Nat Navy from Treasury for free entry of goods

C.C. May 17/81 Secy of Treasy. asked 12 Chem package admitted free of duty. L.B. 10 p. 175.

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1881
OF HEALTH.

Unit of Virginia
May 11 1881

RECEIVED BOARD
MAY 12 1881
OF HEALTH

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.A.
Secy. National Board of Health

Dear Sir

I beg to enclose herewith bill of lading at last received for Catti's shipment of apparatus for Mr. Hayes, with duplicate of invoice for same. Please request Treasury authorities to send instructions to New York for free entry. Messrs. Westermann request that the bill of lading be returned to them, as it is the only one procurable. It will be observed that the bill of lading reads "one case books" — this is a mistake, based no doubt on the fact that Westermann & Co. are booksellers — the invoice shows the real contents.

Very respectfully,
J. W. Mallet

No. 6470 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va.

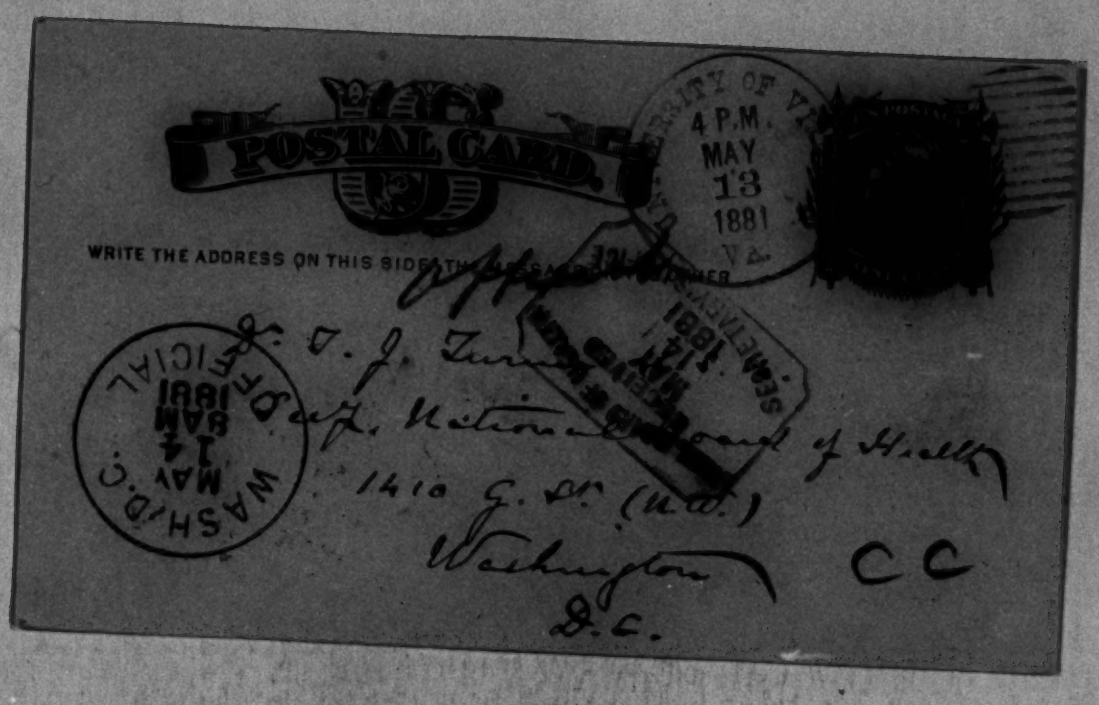
May 13, 1881.

Mallet Prof J.W.

Ackg com'n of 6th inst. postmarked 12th with postal order – also book.

C.C. ✓

14


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE
4 P.M. MAY 13 1881 VA.
SEM. LIBRARY
WASH'D C. MAY 14 8 AM 1881 OFFICIAL
Dr. O. J. Timme
U.S. National Board of Health
1410 G St. (N.W.)
Washington D.C.
CC

6470

Univ. of Va.
May 13. 1881

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th inst. (postmarked 12th), covering postal order for 14/- in favour of Griffin & Co, which I will at once send on with the forms for receipts. I have also received today from you the "Zeitschrift für Biologie" Bd. 16, Heft 4.

Very respectfully
J. W. Mallet

No. 6517 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Supt of Va.

May 17th, 1881.

Mallet Jnr

Returns inclosure of 6491

File

18.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 18 1881

University of Virginia

May 17 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.A.

Secretary, National Board of Health

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of your letter of 16th inst. (No 6491), enclosing letter from Dr. Johnson of Chicago in regard to the drinking water of that city. I had already had a letter, somewhat more at length, from Dr. Johnson directly, such have replied to same. I transmit herewith, as requested, his letter to you.

Very respectfully

J. W. Mallet

No. 6612 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

May 24. ,1881.

Mallet J. W.

Desires names of persons in Boston New York Phila, Balt. Wash. Cincin and Memphis who would likely send samples of drinking water.

Secy- May 26.

LB 10 pt 280.

26.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 26 1881

Univ. of Virginia

May 24. 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.A.

Surg. National Board of Health

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

Can you give me the names of such persons as are likely to respond to a request for samples of the water regularly supplied to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis? I wish to write for these samples before the hot weather fairly sets in.

Very respectfully Yours,

J. W. Mallet

No. 6679 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va.

May 27, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

Ackg com'n of 26th

Says Mr Noyes wants more envelopes (long size)

C. C June 1/81 sent 50 envelopes

31.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 31 1881

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY 31 1881
OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Virginia
May 27. 1881

Dr. J. J. Timmons, U.S.A.
Secretary, National Board of Health
Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th inst: notifying me of payment of $85.85 for articles furnished Dr. Smart (not included in my approximate estimate) lately handed Dr. Cabell — also your communication (No. 6612) of same date.

Mr. Hoyes writes to me from Baltimore requesting that some more official envelopes (chiefly long ones) be sent him, as he has very nearly exhausted those formerly furnished, and he has daily reports to send me.

Very respectfully
J. W. Mallet

Short Report

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Univ. of Va

May, 1881

Mallet J. W.

Memorandum as to objects and methods of investigations in regard to processes for determining organic matter in water

File

2a

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUN -2 1881

Memorandum as to objects and methods of investigation in regard to processes for determining organic matter in water.

There being much difference of opinion and of practice among chemists as to the best means for determining organic matter in potable water, and but very few experiments being on record which have directly to test the comparative merits of the different processes, it is proposed to make parallel series of such experiments, in which the principal processes shall be carried out simultaneously upon precisely similar samples of various waters.

Thus each water is examined at the same time by Dr. J. C. Tanner, U.S.A., at the Univ. of Virginia, by the per-manganate (acid sol.) or Tidy process, by Dr. Chas. Smart, U.S.A. in Washington, at the office of the National Board of Health, by the Alkaline per-manganate or Wanklyn process,

and by W. W^m A. Hoyes, B.S., at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, by the combustion or Frankland process - As throwing additional light upon the main question, various other determinations are made by these chemists on each sample submitted to them - For example, Dr Tamm determines the nitrites and dissolved gases; Dr Smart the total solid matter, loss on ignition, chlorine, and oxygen taken up by organic matter under other conditions as to temperature than those used by Dr Tamm, and W. Hoyes furnishes reports upon the nitrates -

Side by side with the chemical investigation of each water, Dr Martin, Professor of Biology in the Johns Hopkins University, has kindly agreed to conduct a careful microscopic examination, to make culture experiments with bacterial and other germs, and to test the physiological effect from injecting beneath the skin of a rabbit the residue of evaporation of a small bulk of a specimen of the water - This evaporation, under &c

duced pressure and at a low temperature, is carried out by Mr. Hoyes, and the residues turned over to Dr. Martin for experiment. Dr. Sternberg has undertaken to aid Dr. Martin in the microscopical and physiological parts of the research, and to take sole charge of these during the three summer months of the Johns Hopkins University vacations, when Dr. Martin will not be in Baltimore.

It is designed to investigate on the above plan four classes of waters samples — viz —

1° — Specimens of supposed good and wholesome waters, in extensive use without apparent ill effect, including the regular water supply of some of the principal cities —

2° — Specimens of waters suspected, on apparently good medical grounds, of having actually caused disease —

3° — Specimens of good, wholesome water to which artificial additions have been made of known quantities of organic matter of such kinds as may readily

be encountered in nature and may be looked upon as little offensive or dangerous — e.g. infusions of fresh and dry herbage, peat, and other vegetable matters —

4° — Specimens of good, wholesome water to which artificial additions in known quantity have been made of such forms of animal matter as may be fairly supposed to be dangerous as well as offensive — e.g. drainings from slaughter-houses, stables, human and other animal excreta, mixed sewage, &c.

Beside these four classes of waters it is proposed if possible to examine samples from various points along one or more of the great rivers (in order to test the question of natural purification), and also samples to which have been added the products of certain important diseases — e.g. the "black vomit" of yellow fever, the intestinal dejecta of typhoid fever, &c.

The specimens are sent to the persons who examine them with arbitrary marks only, so that the results are obtained and reported

in ignorance of the history of each specimen—

Already a number of interesting points have been brought out, including corrections of statements which have hitherto passed current— The somewhat complex machinery of the arrangements for the research is working satisfactorily, all of the gentlemen in charge of the practical work devoting themselves both with much zeal and careful attention, and it I trust that when the results come to be brought together and fully discussed no small amount of knowledge will be found to have been gained by the investigation—

J. W. Mallet

No. 6744 7983 2826.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[redacted] of Va

June 2 1881.

Mallet J.W.

Westermann B & Co.

Encloses cond'n from W. & Co showing that order from the Secretary Def'e for free entry when occ by them.

Pack—

1. June 9. Westermann & Co notified of the receipt of copy of May 26th from Mallet enclosing

Ltr 10. fcs 377 - 384

3.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 3 1881

Univ. of Virginia
June 2. 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U.S.A.
Secretary, National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I enclose a postal card from Westermann & Co in New York, showing that the order from the Treasury Dept. for the entry of the effects from Cetti & Co of London has been received.

Please procure the necessary order, the goods having been already some three weeks in store in New York.

Very respectfully
J. W. Mallet

Letter May 16. 1881
Letter 7 1/2

POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
NEW YORK
MAY 31
7 PM
D
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
JUN 1
1881
VA
Dr J. W. Mallet
University of Virg.
Va

B. W. & CO.'s CATALOGUES:
1. General Catalogue (Ger. Classics, Misc. Books, Works of Art, Maps and Atlases).
2. Theol. & Philosoph. Cat.
3. Philolog'l Cat'gue (Greek, Lat., Ori'l and Mod. Lang's).
4. Scientific Catalogue (Ger., French, English and Amer. Standard Works).
5. Medical Catalogue (Ger., French, Engl. and American Standard Works).
6. Catalogue of Maps, Atlases, Globes, Diagrams, Anatomical Models.
7. Theater Catalogue (all German).
8. Catalogue of Illustrated Works.
9. Catalogue of Juveniles (all Ger.).
10. Catalogue of German, French, English and Amer. Periodicals, 3 parts. (Part 2d: Sciences.)
11. Literary Bulletin. (German.)
12. London Book List.
13. Bulletin de la Librairie Franç.

Nos. 1-5 sent on rec'pt of 10c. for each, refund. on rec'pt of ord.
" 6-10 gratis. American books supplied at the lowest prices.
" 11-13 published monthly, each 12 cents postage per year.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
Foreign Booksellers,
Letter Box 2306.

New York, May 31 1881.

Dear Sir

Since we sent you, on May 9th
the bill of lading for Cattle goods
we have not had any advice
from the Treasury Dept that an
order for their free- admission
had been issued to the Collector here.
As soon as we hear to this effect, the
box will be Respectfully, Yours
forwarded immediately B. WESTERMANN & CO.

No. 6749 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va.

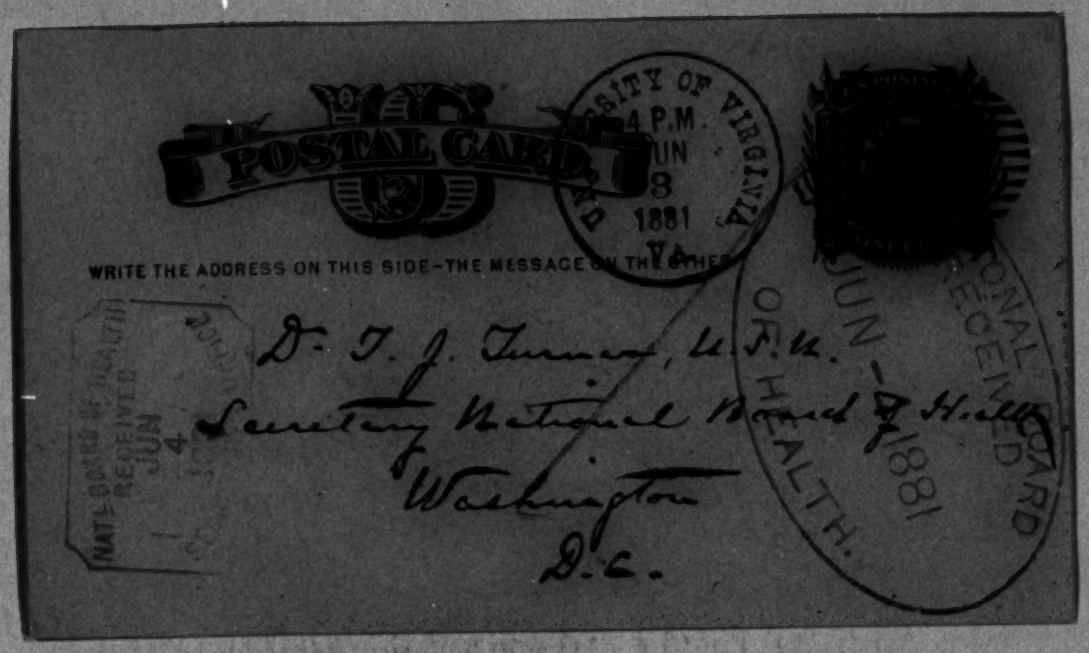
June 3 ,1881.

Mallet J.W.

Ackg com[n] (6680)

File

4.


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
4 P.M.
JUN
3
1881
VA
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 4
1881
Dr. T. J. Turner, U.S.N.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

6748

Univ. of Virginia
June 3. 1881

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of acknowledgment No 1881 of 1st inst. and of the copy of "Bulletin" therein referred to —

Very respectfully
J. W. Mallet

WASHINGTON D.C.
JUN
2
PM
1881

No. 6908 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.

June 17, 1881.

Galt, Dr. James D.

Cannot furnish
missing report.

V.H.

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 20 1881

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUN 20 1881
HEALTH

Petersburg Va June 17. 1881

Prof. J. H. Tilden.
Secty. N. B. of Health.

Dear Sir.

I regret very much that I cannot furnish you with the mortality report for the week ending April 2nd I have heretofore made up my weekly reports from the certificates as handed in Hereafter I will keep a record of them so that I can always furnish them as desired.

Respectfully
James D. Galt. M.D.
Health Officer.

No. 6990 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond, Va.

June 24, 1881.

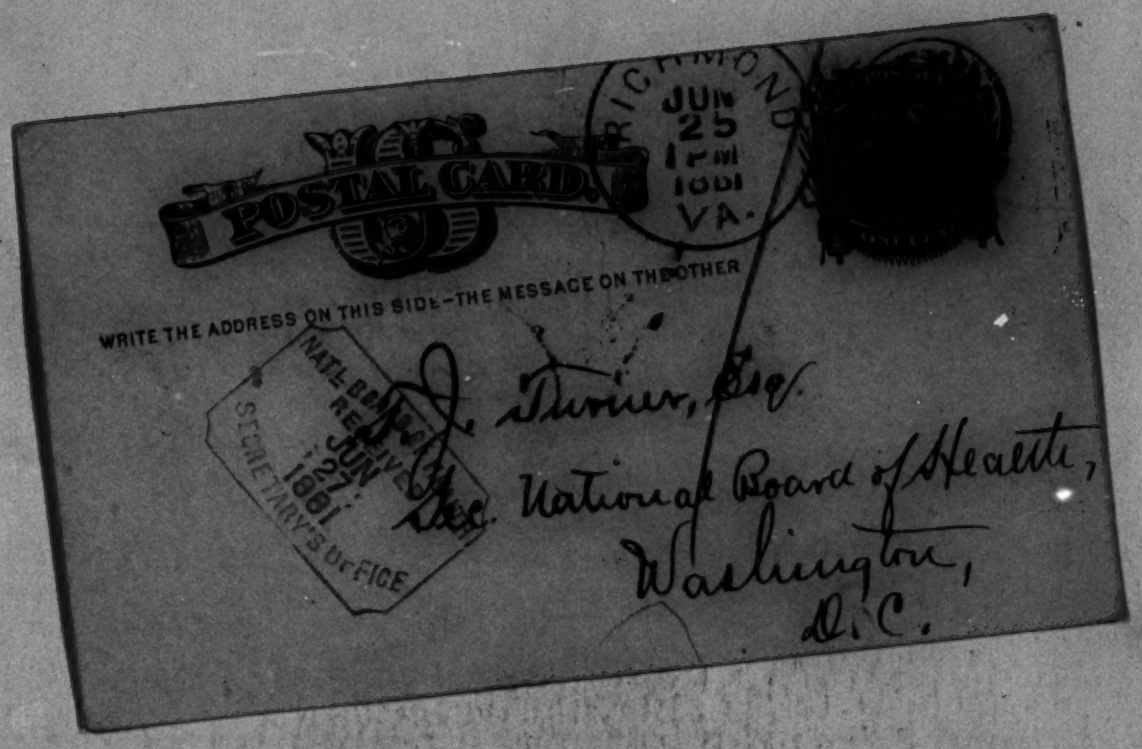
Joynes Lewis

Ackg com[n] of 23[rd]
Forwarded by express
reports ref to.

Tech- L B 10 p 577.
C.C. ✓
Leay-

27.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 27 1881


POSTAL CARD.
RICHMOND
JUN
25
1881
VA.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
NATL. BOARD OF H.
RECEIVED
JUN
27
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
J. Turner, Esq.
Sec. National Board of Health,
Washington,
D.C.

Richmond, June 24th/81.

0220 | T. J. Turner Esq.; I have just received your favor of the 23d, and as an answer to it, I send you the Report by to-day's express. I find that some of the Grass have unfortunately been lost, through inadvertence, that those I send will be of interest to you.

Very truly &c

Levin Joynes.

NATIONAL BANK RECEIVED JUN 27 1881 RICH.

No. 7041 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va

June 29, 1881.

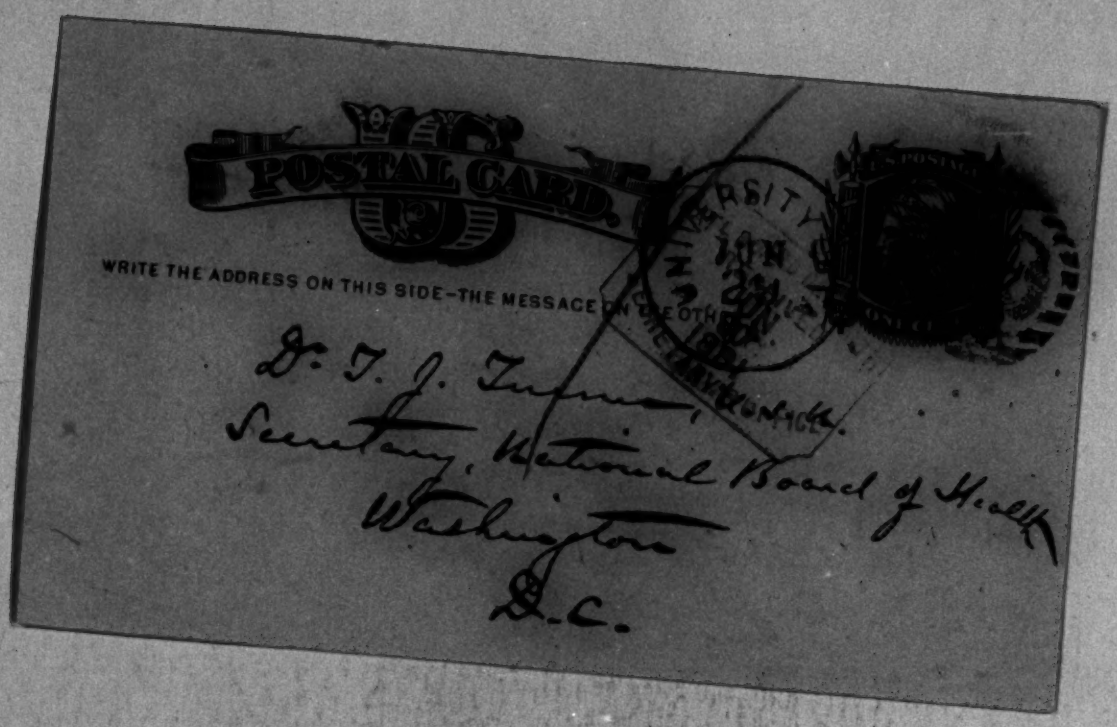
Mallet J.W.

ackg letter of 28th

C.C.V

30.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUN 30 1881


POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

Dr. J. J. Ingram,
Secretary, National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUN 29 2 IIPM 1881 REC'D

Univ. of Va.
June 29. 1881

Dr.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th inst., with enclosed check, which is duly forwarded.

Very respectfully
J.W. McGuffey

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 30 1881

No. 7092 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Williamsburg / Va

July 2 , 1881.

Black H. Supt.

Wants cards for reports.

V.H.

S. Smith

filed

NATIONAL BD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 5 1881

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

WILLIAM JUL 12

Secretary National Board of Health

Washington

D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 15 1881

7092

E. J. Asplund Va
Williamsburg
July 2 1881

Dear Sir

If you desire me to continue
Asplund upon as heretofore one
dollar per month please send fifty-postals.
I would be glad to receive them to
get the Bulletin early in the day

Yours Truly
A. Beach
Supt

WASHINGTON D.C.
JUL
3
10 AM

No. 7243 State Depts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uni. of Va

July 14, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

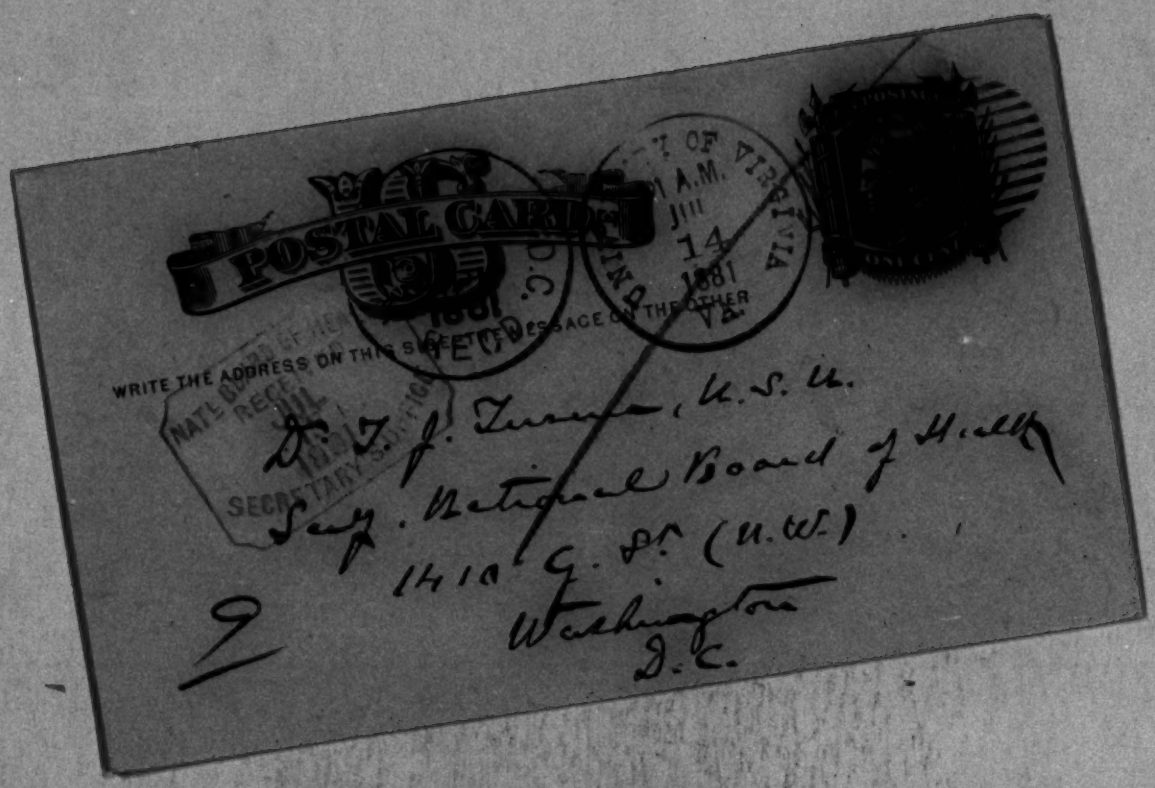
Asks that D. Sternberg be instructed to proceed to the N.Y. Quarantine

L B 10p 727

Ack. 15 [illegible]

15

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 15 1881


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE. THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
D.C.
1881
A.M.
14
1881
VA.
NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Lt. J. Lucas, U.S.A.
Sec'y. National Board of Health
1410 G St. (N.W.)
Washington
D.C.
9

7243

Univ. of Va.
July 14. 1881

Dear Sir

Dr. Stanberry writes me that he is ready to go to the Agricultural Station, U.S. as soon as he receives instructions to do so from you or from Dr. Cabell. Will you please give such instructions? The examination should not be kept [illegible] long.

Very respectfully Yours,
J. W. Mallet

No. 7256 "State Depts"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.
July 14, 1881.
Nash, Dr. H. M.
Kennedy, C. H.

Relative to condition of Hospital Barge "Selden."

LB vol 784
D.N.
(asked for estimates)

E.C. July 22
16 p. 784

JUL 16 1881
OFFICIAL
NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED

Residence,
Cor. Freemason & Duke Sts.

Dr. Herbert M. Nash,

Office,
..... Main St.
OFFICE HOURS, { 9 to 10 A.M. / 2 to 3 P.M. / 6 to 8 P.M.

Norfolk, Va. July 14th 188 .

Surg "J J Turner
Secty National Board of Health
Dear Sir

I herewith endose a note from Capt Kennedy, in charge of Barge Selden, in wh he calls attention to the increase of leakage in the Barge. It was supposed that some repairs would have been added for her before this time as a matter of economy. If it is not intended by the Board to give her a thorough overhauling, I would suggest that at least a force Serviceable pump be placed in her, as the old one is so much out of order, that the labor of pumping is Entirely too much for one man.
The condition of the Barge furniture is in other respects good.

Very Resp Your Obt Svt
A M Nash
Med Officer Quarantine
Dept Chesapeake Bay

Hospital Barge Silden
Norfolk Va July 14th 1881

W.S.N. M. Director
T. J. Turner
Sec. Nat. Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir.

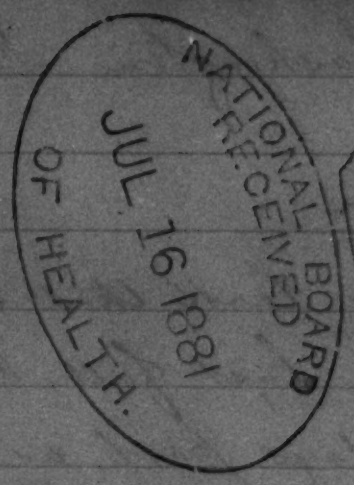
The leak that showed itself in the bows of the "Silden" last fall, has increased so rapidly within a few days past, as to necessitate frequent pumping to keep her free; and to do so, I have been compelled to hire a man. Whether the increase of the leak be owing to the "worms", or to the increased decay of one, or more, of the bottom planks, I have no means of determining; but W Thomas told me, that when the Barge was hauled up on his "ways" last Summer, he saw one, or two, of her bottom planks that were, more or less, decayed, and would have been replaced with sound timber, but for the necessity of having the Barge ready for service on a given day. If the leak be caused by the Ravages of the "Marine Borer" (which I don't think is the case) exclusively two coats of "Copper Paint", at $2.00 per gal, will preserve the bottom of the Barge for this season. One gal. of the paint will cover about 19 Square yards of surface

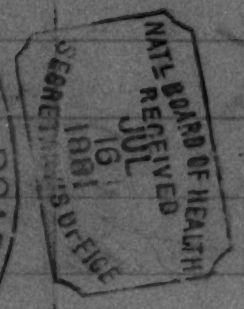
Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.
C. H. Kennedy. Comdg.

over

P.S. Should the barge be needed at the quarantine station, two more men, who in that case would be added to the number of her crew, could easily keep her free. The pump is worn out.

G. H. K.





7256

No. 7275 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Min. of Del.

Del. July 11, 1881.

Mallet J.W.

Rel. to work for Dr Sternberg and Dr Hartwell.

Dis Aug 19.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUL 19 1881
OF HEALTH.

H Sternberg

Blank No. 1. 18 Gaut 404

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. T. A. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated University of Va July 18 1881.

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 440

To Dr. J. J. Turner

Office of Natl
Board of Health
1410 G. St
Washn. D.C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Telegram received. 9
do not detain Dr. Sternberg
Have written Dr. Hartwell to
make experiments if quite willing.
If not to let matter
go
J. M. Mallet
44 Callen G R Haven

F

No. 1914 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Richmond, Va.
Nov. 1, 1881.

Cabell, Dr. J. L.

Sends copy of weekly report. Has no cards.

L. L. ✓
Bull.
Sent Nov. 2, 1881.

NOV

Office Board of Health,

Richmond, Va., Nov 1 1881

Dr T. J. Turner
Secretary
Dear Sir

I send a copy of weekly report, having no cards on hand

Respectfully
J. H. Gleaves
Pres't Bd of Health

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 8277 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.

Nov. 5, 1881.

Galt, Dr. James D

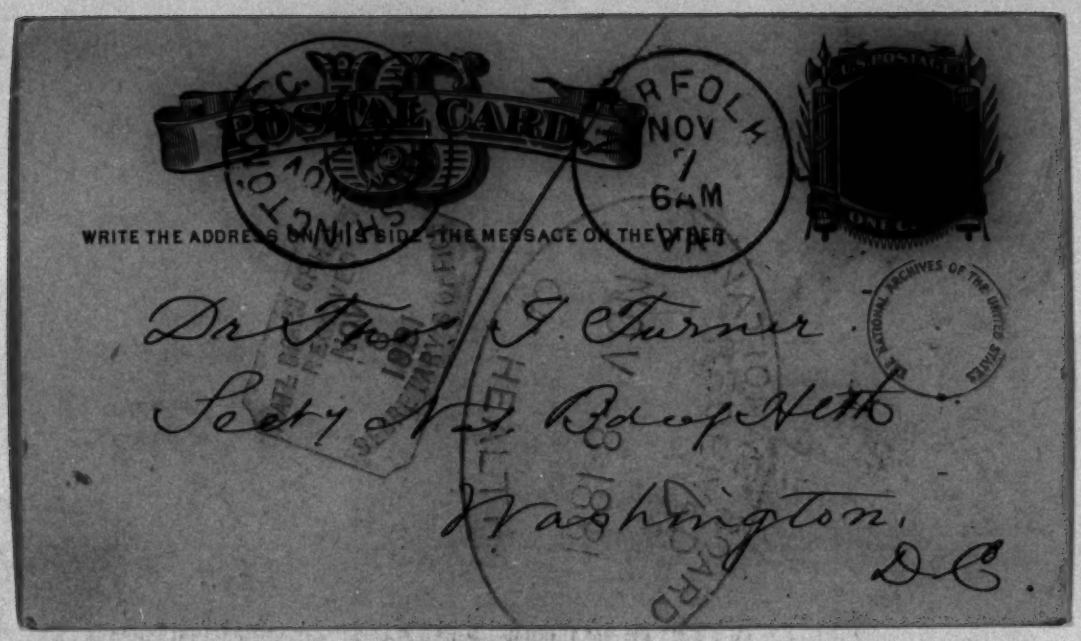
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Cannot furnish report of April 2.

W.H.
8.

O.K.

NOV -3 1881
OF HEALTH.
NATIONAL BOARD


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE - THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
RFOLA
NOV
7
6AM
Dr Thos. J. Turner.
Secty N. H. Board Hlth
Washington.
DC.

Norfolk Va. Nov 5. 1861

Dr J. I. Turner. 8227

Dear Sir.

Having already rec'd three communications on the subject of the ~~weekly~~ report of April 2. I have to renew my regrets that I cannot furnish it, as at that time I kept no record of my weekly reports.

Respectfully.

James D. Glatt M.D.

H.O.

67

No. 8658 State Reports

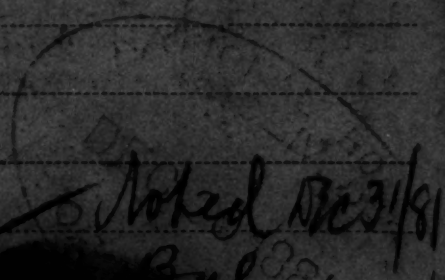
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Salem Va

Dec 24, 1881.

Horner Fred^k

Health Report



Noted Dec 31/81

30 Referred to Bul 38

Acknowledged

Letter Book 30, 188

"

"

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Salem Va. Dec. 24, 1881.

Diphtheria has for the third time, this year prevailed in this community, commencing in October, 56 fatal cases. The disease is confined to children and to farm houses of the tenement description, and in the fatal cases, ran its course in a few days. As there is reason to believe that Diphtheria is prevalent in other sections of Virginia the physicians of the State have an opportunity to observe & report on its pathology and Treatment.

It may be remarked that diseases among the Lower animals E. g. Swine fever Hen Cholera &c supposed by some to be allied with Zymotic diseases in the human species, have disappeared here.

I have the Honor to be,

Very Respectfully
your obt Sert
Frederick Horner

Salem Fauquier County
Virginia

December 24, 1881

No. 8792 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond
Va
January, 1882.

Cabell. 5th J. G.
Pres't of B of H.

Forwards Dec. mortality report and circulars issued rel to compulsory registration

Noted Jan 21. Send to Trustee

16/ Referred to Bul-

Acknowledgment in Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

Pgingston, 1-19. On galley.

2

Brev. Etel. caps (Small pox regulations in Richmond Va

3 cm

An Ordinance to provide for the Vaccination of all Citizens of Richmond.) S. C.

two 2 eds

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Richmond, That there shall be, as soon as possible, after the passage of this ordinance, a vaccination of all persons, residents of this city, who have not been vaccinated within the past twelve months, whether adults or children; except in such cases as any regularly licensed physician shall declare it to be injurious or unnecessary. And any adult failing or refusing to be vaccinated, or to have his or her child, children or ward vaccinated, for fifteen days after the passage of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars.

Published by authority of City Council.

E. C. HOWARD, City Clerk.

Hug

The Board of Health have appointed the following physicians to vaccinate all persons gratuitously. They will be found at their offices from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.: DR. T. J. RIDDELL, 1701 East Main; DR. R. H. COWAN, 700 East Main; DR. J. M. PAYNE, 210 West Grace.

l. C.

l. C.

J. S. WELLFORD,
Chairman Committee on Health.

Hug

After the passage of the foregoing ordinance, the following was issued by the Board of Health and published in the daily papers:

HOW TO SUPPRESS SMALL-POX.) S. C-

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
RICHMOND, December 27, 1881.

The most effectual way is to secure the intelligent and hearty coöperation of the *heads of families, managers of all manufacturing interests, merchants, superintendents of transportation lines, indeed all who have others in their employment*, to carry out the views of the Council as expressed in the recent order on this subject.

To accomplish this result such responsible persons must see that no one in their employment is unprotected. In case of refusal they should report the subordinate, and then discharge promptly from service, refusing to employ any one who is not protected by vaccination.

The city supplies free vaccination to all of its citizens. The medical gentlemen employed in this service will visit any locality to which they may be called at any hour of the day, with the exception of hours advertised when they are expected to remain in their offices to vaccinate all who desire to come there.

It would be well for householders and others to satisfy themselves as to the possibility of introducing the disease into their families from receiving their clothes from laundresses of whose surroundings they know nothing. Small-pox has been conveyed in clothing returned from an infected place.

Under the wise and beneficial provision of this ordinance our citizens have an opportunity of protecting themselves in the manner above indicated. If anyone will not *yield preconceived views on the subject of vaccination* and *revaccination*, he had better seek a habitation as a hermit elsewhere.

The authorities intend that the ordinance shall be enforced, as they believe that no one has the right to make himself a centre of contagion and death to the whole community, even if he is willing to incur the personal risk himself.

J. G. CABELL,
President Board of Health.

10 cm

No. 8943 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Prospect

Prince Edw Va

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Janiy 20th, 1882.

Humphreys Jas. J. MD

Will make monthly reports

cards sent - I in list Jan 27

27 Referred to aeh - V.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 Jan 27, 1882

" " No 409

" " No.

A

OFFICE OF

JAS. T. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,

PROSPECT,

Prince Edward Co., Va., Jan 25 1882

J. J. Turner, M. D.
Sec'y Nat'l Bd. of Health
Washington, D.C.

Dr Sir,

Your request & my communication of 20th do not. Also a Copy of the Bulletin. Thanks!

I would gladly make monthly returns of deaths from this place & vicinity, and receive the for the Bulletin, but fear the information you would gain would not entitle me to the desired publication

Yours most Resp.

Jas. T. Humphreys

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 8994 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

Jany 30, 1882

Mercur Jas.
Capt of Engineers U.S.A.

Wants Bulletins — especially those on Sewerage and quarantine —

Send papers of Waring & Hering

Referred to Aeh N.B.H.TH.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. Jany 31, 1882

" " No 458.

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JAN 31 1882

No. 12

U. S. Engineer Office,

JAS. MERCUR,
Capt. of Engineers.

59 MAIN STREET,

Norfolk, Va, January 30th 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Thos. J. Turner Asst.
Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir:

Will you please furnish me as far as practicable with a file of the Bulletins of the Board of Health published for distribution, particularly those relating to sewerage & drainage & those relating to quarantine.

Remain yours truly

Jas Mercur
Capt Engrs

No. 9004. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Prospect, Va.

January 31, 1882

Humphreys Jas. T.

Rel. to report sent and chart to be forwarded in future.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 1 1882

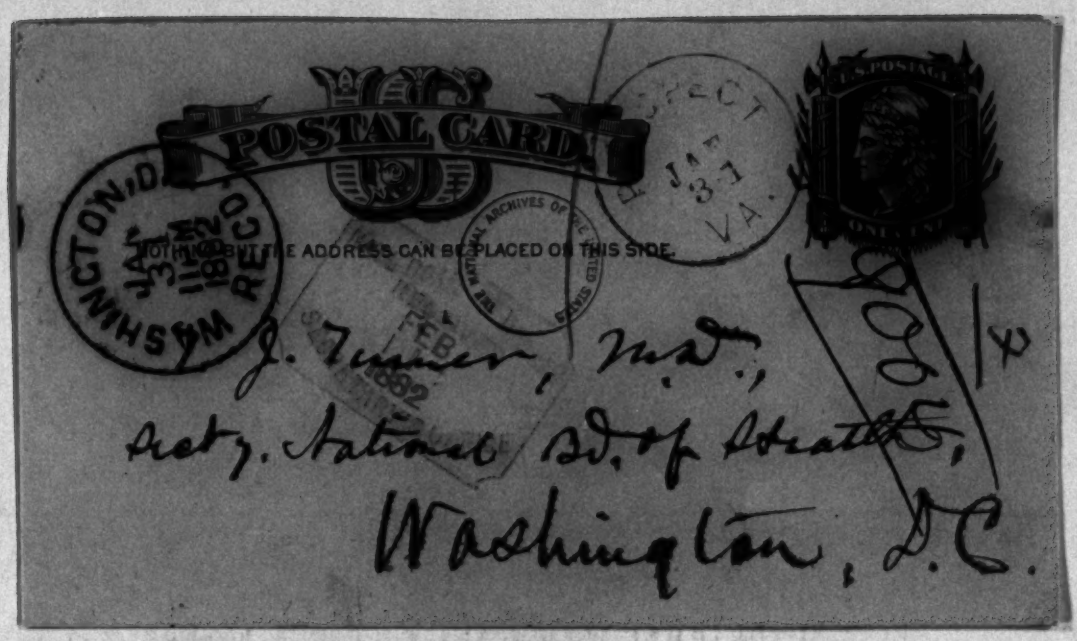
Referred to J.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., *188* .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....


POSTAL CARD
WASHINGTON, D.C. JAN 31 11 AM REC'D
NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE
OCT JAN 31 VA.
U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT
FEB 1892
J. Turner, M.D.,
Actg. Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
RECEIVED
FEB -1 1882
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Protest
Jan 31st 1882

Dear Sir

You will find enclosed with this, three affidavits in relation to the Election in "Buffalo Township" The population of the town not yet polled but will be by next Sept. or Can give a more satisfactory and Complete report. Yours Truly
Jas. T Humphreys

No. 9299 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond
Va
Feby 17, 1882

Lobell J.R.
Pubt U.S.H.

Forwards report of diseases also copy of contagious diseases act now a law in St. of Va.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Noted Feb 20

RECEIVED FEB 20 1882 BOARD OF HEALTH.

20

Referred to Ach Bd H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 722 Feb 20, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Sanitary legislation in Virginia.

L. P. Hughes 24

Sec.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The following bill (introduced in the Senate by Mr. Frazier) has passed both houses:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That section 19 of chapter 54 of the Code of 1873, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

§ 19. The Common Council of any city or town, and the Board of Supervisors of any county, when in their judgment occasion required, may cause persons residing in their limits to be vaccinated with genuine vaccine-matter. And the Council of any city may enforce obedience to its ordinance by fixing fines and penalties for the violation of said ordinances. Should any person or persons, including children, who attend the public schools, be unable to pay for vaccination, such person or persons shall be vaccinated with genuine vaccine-matter at the cost and expense of the city, town, or county, and provision shall be made therefor by the Council of the city or town, or by the Board of Supervisors of the county.

2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE U.S.

Virginia Board of Health,

Richmond, Va. Feb 17 1882

Dr J. J. Turner

Secretary Nat: Board of Health

Dear Sir

I herewith enclose a copy of
our report of diseases. I also forward
the copy of a law paped by both Houses of
the Legislature, and approved by the
Governor. So far as our city is concern
ed the provisions of the law and the
Ordinance will be observed.

I shall endeavor to reply to recent
circulars received from your office
at an early day.

Respectfully
J. L. Leabell

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9335 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond Va

Feby 21, 1882

Cabell Dr. J. H.

Cannot report emall for statistics asked for in circular of the 10th — no data at hand.

NATIONAL BD. OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 23 1882

23 Referred to Aeke Bul-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 12 Feby 23, 1882

" " No 142

" " No.

Office of the Board of Health,

Richmond, Va., Feby: 21 1882

Dr J. J. Turner
Secy: Nat: Board of Health
Dear Sir

I regret extremely that, I cannot give the information asked for in your Circular of the 10th inst: as to Small Pox, and Vaccination.

The recent epidemic of the disease is the first which has appeared here for many years, hence Physicians have not reported cases in the manner which would enable me to tabulate them with any degree of accuracy. Indeed the class among which it prevailed has generally been unable or unwilling to give intelligent answers. Under these circumstances any report which I might attempt would be so imperfect as to deprive it of any value.

In my communication of yesterday I explained the origin of the disease in this city

Very Respectfully
J. L. Caskell
M. B. Health

Respectfully
referred to Nat-
-ional Board
of Health. Wash-
-ton. D.C. —

Jas. L. Pitcher
Pm

FREDERICKSBURG VA
MAR 4

BOARD OF HEALTH
MAR 1882
RECEIVED
NATIONAL
OF HEALTH.
MAR -6 1882

No. 9459 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mayor's Office,
Fredericksburgh
Mar. 3 1882

Gener J.W.
Mayor
(For d/b Postmaster
Pritchard J.J.)

Health Report -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAR -6 1882

6 Noted Mar H/82

Referred to Bel-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

Mayors office
Fredg va —
Mar 3 1882

J. J. Pritchard Esqr
Dear Sir

In answer to yours of this date. I beg leave to say that only one case of Small Pox occured in this city Patient now well —
one case of Varioloid, Patient now well
No Death
the above Small Pox case brought here from Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Sanitary condition of the city Good.

Very Respectfully
J. W. Sener
Mayor —

No. 9600 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.

Mch 14, 1882.

Webster, N. B.

a M. D. Prin. of

Webster Scientific Est. Ind.

#55 & 57 Charlotte St.

Rel. to error in Bul

p 324 no 35 Vol 3

Acts colat death rate

of World is.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1882
HEALTH.

file

LC

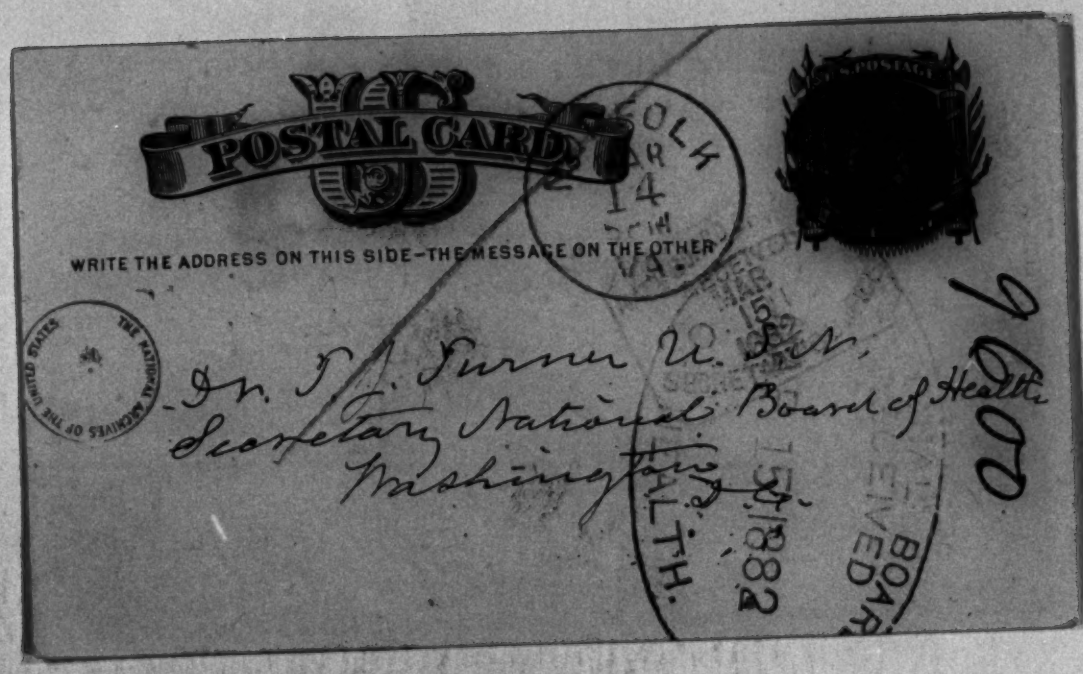
Referred to Act-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p 90, Mch 15, 1882

" " No.

" " No.


POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Dr. J. J. Turner U. S. A.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Webster Scientific and Literary Institute,

N. B. WEBSTER, A. M., Prin. 45 & 47 Charlotte Street, Norfolk, Va.

March 14th 1882.

Dr. F. J. Turner U.S.N.

Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir — There is a manifest error in Boston death rate, for 1880. on p. 324 No 35. Vol 3 of Bulletin — It should be 24. instead of 24.1 — In a close study of your valuable statistics I noticed it and hope I am doing an acceptable Service in calling attention to it — Can you inform me what is the accepted death rate per 1000. annually for this world — I am Respectfully Yours &c

N. B. Webster

No. 9627 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Petersburgh Va

Mch 16, 1882

Beckwith Dr J. Stanley
14 North Market St

Rel. to contamination of the drinking water of well where situation with reference to a sink is described.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Supp 13 sent

RECEIVED BD. MAR 17 1882 OF HEALTH.

17 file ✓

Referred to Geh-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 1/2, Mch 17, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

9627

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
17
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 17 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Petersburg Va March 16th/82

To
The Secretary of the
National Board of Health
Sir

I beg now to address the kindly I take in asking your opinion on a matter of considerable interest to my self & many others -

I desire your opinion as to the spot of a dry well or sink to be used as the receptacle of the excrementicious matter from a water closet - under the following surroundings - The soil for 20 feet Sub is composed wholly of sand - the well (of at present excellent water) is dug down to the under strata of clay 20 feet deep - The dry well or sink is dug in the same body of sand 54 feet distant from the well & 10 or 12 feet deep in the sand - The sink is not cemented but is it ok is cemented would that permanently prevent injury to the drinking

ing water in the well by the percolation of noxious gases or other ingredients from the earth?—

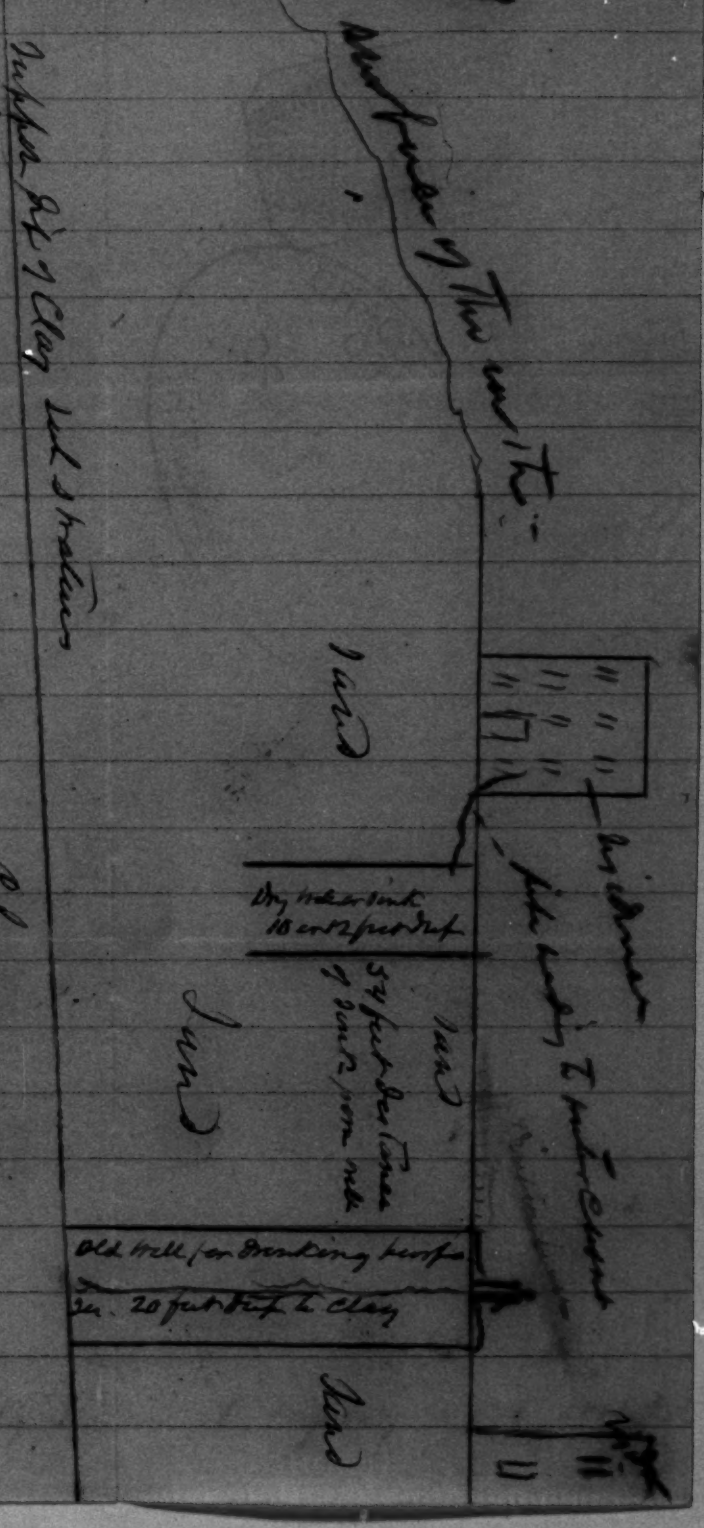
As this is a matter of great interest to a whole neighborhood who use the water from the well in question—I beg of you to give me your opinion in the matter, in such form as will enable me to use it, in presenting the subject to the Board of Health of this City—I am

Very respectfully
Your Obt.
T. Stanley Beckwith M.D.

My address is
Dr. T. Stanley Beckwith.
No 14 North Market St
Petersburg Virg.a

On the next page I give a Diagram of the relative position of Well & Sink—

Diagram of relative position of Well and Privy Sink, & Sink for Waste Water from the House



No. 9650 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charlottsville Va

Mch 18, 1882

Thornley John

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE U.S.A.

Ack'g Report of 1879 with remarks on Malaria.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 20 1882

Clerk

20 Mar 7.(20 1882

Referred to Secy. ack'd

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p. 14 Mch 20, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Charlottesville Va.
March 18th 1882

Dr Turner

My dear Doctor

I received a few days ago a copy of the annual report of the National Board of Health with your compliments.

Please accept my thanks for this act of courtesy and kindly remembrance.

While reading a few days ago a little pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Potomac Marshes at Washington as a Pathogenic agent in the production of

9650

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1882

throwing out these hints
; and believe me to be,
Most truly Yours
John Shrady

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
20
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 9655 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Liberty, Va

Mch 18, 1882

Case Geo. T.

P. M.

Health Report.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

20 Noted Feb 25/82.

Referred to Ack- Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p 144, Mch 20, 1882

" " No.

" " No.

GEO V. CASE, Postmaster,

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

POST OFFICE,

HUDSON, PRINTER & ENGRAVER, YORK, PA.

LIBERTY, • BEDFORD • COUNTY. • VIRGINIA,

March 18th 1882

To The National
Board of Health
Washington DC

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In Obdience to the Order of the Postmaster General bearing date Feby 24th 1882

I have the to report that Three fatal Case's of Small Pox have occurred within the past ten days in the Vicinity of this Town, A Negro Tramp were found in the Stable of Mr John A Fuqua, who received about fore Bridle from Town

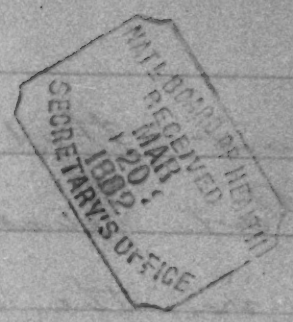
The County authorities took charge of him, but he Died after being discovered He was unknown, since he died, Mr Fuqua And his Eldest daughter have both died with the disease, (during the present week)

The Town and County Authorities are doing Everything to prevent the Spread of the disease

There is no Cases in Liberty nor has

there been. or do I hear of any other Cases. Will inform Bur of all reliable information that I am able to obtain in regard to the Matter. Of course there is a great deal of alarm, and plenty of sensational rumors

Respectfully
Geo. Cowell
M.D.



No. 9658 "State Reports"

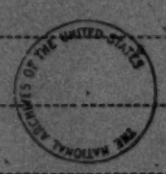
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

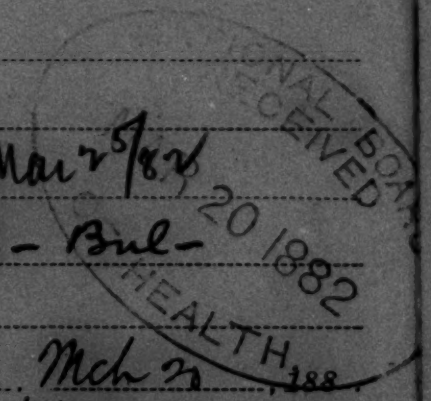
Portsmouth Va

Mch 18, 1882

Staples R. G.
P. Surg

Health Report





20 Noted Mar 25/82

Referred to Oak - Bul -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 Mch 25 1882
148

" " No

" " No.

Rob't G. Staples,
P. M.

POST OFFICE,
Portsmouth, Va.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18th 1882

To the Nat. Board of Health,
Washington, D.C.,

Gentlemen,

This City has been entirely free from Contagion during the last two weeks.

The small-pox seems to have been entirely eradicated.

Very respectfully
Yr. ob: Servt

Robt. G. Staples
P. M.,

No. 9703 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Liberty, Bedford Co.,
Virginia
March 22, 1882

Lease, Geo. V.
P. M.
Health of Liberty.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Noted April 1

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1882
HEALTH.

Referred to Bell.

Acknowledgment in ..... *Letter Book No.* ...., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

Bull

GEO V. CASE, Postmaster,

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

POST OFFICE,

LIBERTY. • BEDFORD • COUNTY. • VIRGINIA.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 23 1882

March 22nd 1882

L J Lunner Secy
Nat Board of Health
Washington DC

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir

I am happy to report that No new Cases of Small Pox have appeared in this County since my letter of the 18th inst.

I sincerely trust that we are done with the disease

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Geo V Case
PM

No. 9759 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Salem
Va.
Mch 25, 1882

Horner Dr. Fred

Health report &c

RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH MAR 27 1882

Rec'd Apl 1.

27.

Referred to Bull-Lucy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 224 March 27, 1882.

" " No

" " No.

Thos: S. Turner A.M. M.D.
Sec'y of the National Board of Health.

Dr Sir:

In my late report, the statement was made that Epidemic Diptheria had prevailed in Counties of the Piedmont section of Virginia adjacent to the Blue Ridge Mountains for three consecutive years. Since my communication this disease has proved in a number of cases to be very fatal - E. g. In one family of eight children seven died, In another of four, three and in one of three, one. Dr. Eacle of Aldie Loudoun County contracted the disease from his patient's Sputa and was seriously ill. Within the present month, Scarlatina Maligna, has affected a large number of the pupils of the Winchester Academy in Frederick County. A youth from this vicinity in Fauquier County died after a week's illness, with symptoms of sore throat fever, & hemorrhage. Dr. Wm McGuire of Winchester can furnish further information on the subject.

Respectfully: your ob't Servt
Fred: Horner M.D.
Salem: Fauquier Cty Va.

March 25-: 1882.

Salem, Marion Co.
March 25th 1882

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Med. Director U.S. Navy.

My Dear Doctor: Please accept thanks for your valued Circular "upon National and International Sanitary Jurisprudence", oh, I regard exhaustive of the subject, and a rebuke to the Opponents of your Department. I may add that Dr. Gustavus B. Morton Pres. of the Board of Health of Memphis has lately achieved a victory there by reelection, though serious efforts were made to oust him.

In conclusion, on another sheet I will add a remark on the health of our community here —

I have the Honor
to be Very Respectfully
Your obt. Svt.

Fred. Horner

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9818 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

Mch 28, 1882

Loyall B.P.

Rel. to survey of Memphis.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

29

Referred to Ex — Clerk

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 A. Mar 31, 1882.
310

" " No

" " No.

Office of
TAYLOR & LOYALL
IMPORTERS AND GROCERS

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 29 1882
OF HEALTH.

9818

Norfolk, Va., March 28 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. J. J. Turner U.S.A.

Washington.

Dear Doctor: In the Feb'y No. of Gaillard's Med. Journal there is a statement that Major Benyaurd U.S. Engineers had made an examination of the Sewerage System of Memphis Tenn. & had pronounced it a failure & altogether wrong. Can you tell me if it is so, & why or by whose direction such examination was made and if your Board has any information in the subject. Work in the Warring System of Sewerage has been commenced in this City and I wish you would give me

any point you may have, bearing on the matter. Also if you can furnish the annual death rate of Memphis before the Ravages of that city was begun. It is asserted that the death rate there has increased considerably since the Ravages took place but in proportion as there is Entirely unfit for such duties I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken & send me an answer at your convenience.

Yours very truly
G. P. Loyle

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
29
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 9899 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va

Mar 31, 1882

Loyall B.P.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel to sewerage system of Memphis.

3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 3 1882

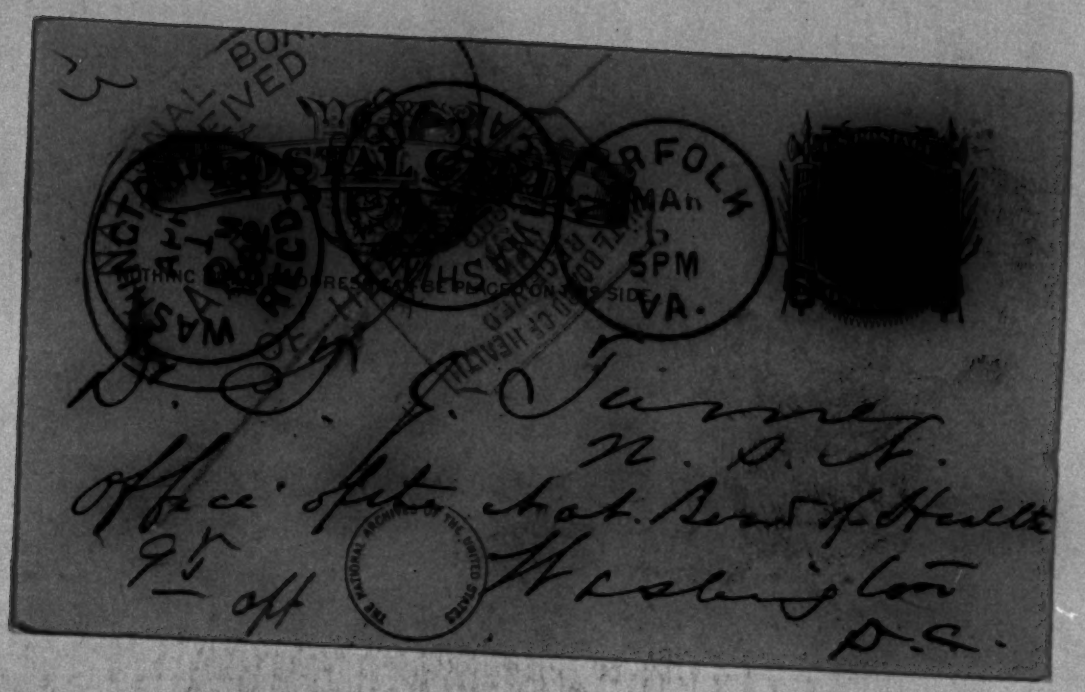
Referred to J. V

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... , *188* .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....



U. S. Survey
N. O. H.
Office of Supt. Boat Service
Washington
D.C.

9899

Norfolk. Va.
Mar. 31. 82

Dear Harris I've called
and all the guests sent
to you have been answered.
I thank you very much
and D. Pettey also.
Mrs D. A. Lowell

No. 9940 "State Reports"

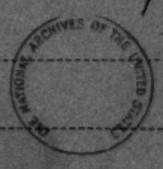
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

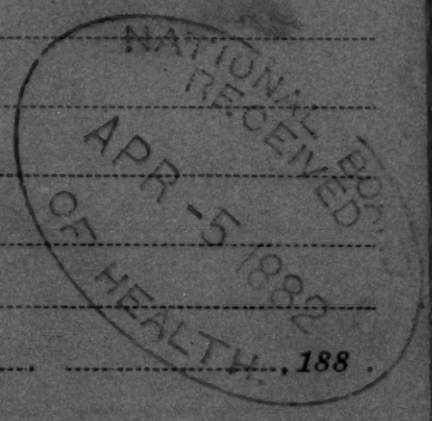
Norfolk Va

Apr 3, 1882

Gaet J.D. M.D
HO

Ackg Rept 1879





5

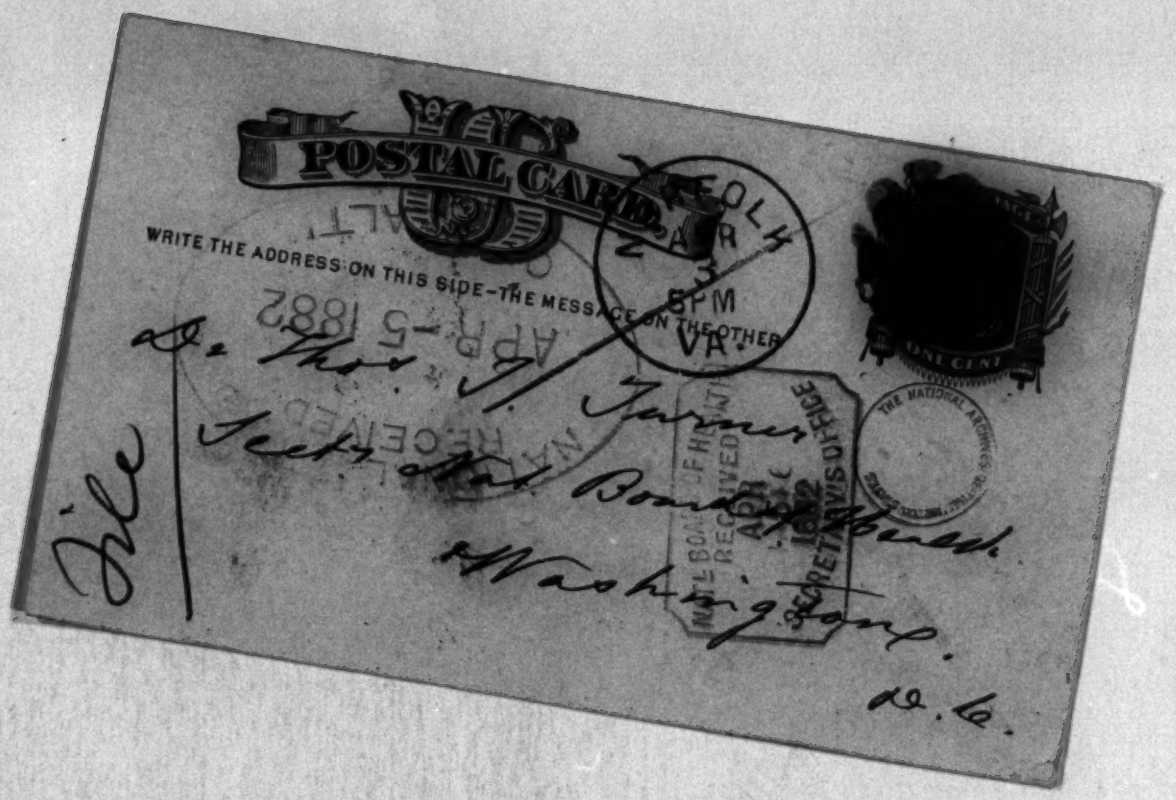
Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ....., ..., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
ONE CENT
APR 5 1882
APR 3 1882
Dec Thos. J. Jarvis
Secty of Nat Board of Health
Washington
D. C.

1940

Norfolk Va. April 3. 1882. Dear Sir
Please accept thanks for "Report
of the National Board of Health
1879" received to day.
Respectfully.
James D. Yeatman
M. D.

No. 9942 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond

Va

apr 4, 1882

Cabell J. H.

Ackg Rept 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

5.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR -5 1882

Referred to .....

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ..... , 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

POSTAL CARD
NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.
ONE CENT
Dr. J. J. Funch
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington
D. C.

9942

Vice Board of Health to
Richmond April 1st 1882

Dear Doctor

Accept thanks for a copy of
the Report of the National Board of Health
for the year 1879 just received

Yours
J. H. Baldwin

No. 9959 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fairfax C H
Va
Apr 3, 1882

Dorsey D R, W.

Health Report

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Noted Apl. 15

6

Referred to Ack Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 12 p. 390, Apl 6, 1882.

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 5 1882

75

Fairfax C. H. Va
April 3rd 1882.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR - 6 1882
OF HEA

Sir.

I have the honor to state that during the past twelve months, the general health in this county has not been good.

Throughout the county, malarial fever has been more generally prevalent, than I ever knew it before. The cases were mostly of the intermittent form, and were easily controlled by quinine when properly administered.

During the summer and earlier months of autumn, there were many cases of cholera-infantum, and quite a large number of these term-

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

During the winter and
spring, to this date. The diseases
prevailing have generally been
such as are incident to ex-
treme moisture and sudden
changes of temperature. and
while often severe, they have
not in many instances term
inated fatally.

As far as I know, there
has not been a case of
small-pox in the county.
although there is daily com-
munication between all parts
of it. and places where this
disease has existed for months.

Vaccination has been prac-
ticed to a limited extent only.

The law enacted by the state
government relative to the same,
was about equivalent to leaving

the observance of this very important precaution, optional with all classes.

As an indication of the interest in sanitation, manifested by the masses of the population here. I will state some of the objections urged against Vaccination.

Some people with a stoicism that would have been commended by Marcus Aurelius, assert that "what is to be, will be" and whatever is is right. Others declare that it is unchristian to endeavour to avert the dispensations of a kind and merciful Providence! Some say that it is best to await an outbreak of small-pox as an indication of a necessity for

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

of adults as often as from those of children.
I have heard however, of no cases performed by medical practitioners, in which any virus that was used, was not Bovine virus, at least so called.

In view of the extreme tardiness, on the part of the State authorities, to enact and enforce proper laws, relative to all that is needed, for the good of the whole people, it is wished by not a few here, that the National Government may assume such direction, as will compel the enforcement of laws applying to important duties, regardless of the opinions of any, as to either personal or state-rights, so-called.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

adopting any precaution against it, while others still, declare an entire unbelief in all preventive measures.

Quite a number of people in this vicinity, were deterred from revaccination, by the assurance of a medical practitioner, that a single vaccination, performed at any period of life, would secure immunity for all time. In some instances, as a matter of economy, virus taken from the arm of one member of a family, was used for vaccinating all the others.

This was also practiced from one family to another, matter being taken from the arms

inated fatally.

Measles and whooping-cough have been epidemic in this county during the last two years, and the mortality from these diseases, among children under ~~two~~ five years of age, has been considerable.

Very many of these fatal cases occurred in colored families, living in the village at the county-seat, whose homes are in a most unsanitary condition

The general neglect of all that pertains to sanitation, as observable here, may be said to prevail in all the villages in this section. This applies to both races, and to a great extent it is also true as to all classes.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

2200

Very respectfully;

R. W. Dorsey. M.D.

Dr. T. J. Turner U. S. N.
Secty. Nat. Board of Health.
Washington D.C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 10401 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va

, 1882.

Nash H. M.
Med. Off 2nd Lieut.
Eliz. River

Rel. to cases of scarlet fever taken on board the "Selden"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 9 1882
1882

15 May 9/82

Referred to Ex. Com

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 710 May 11, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Norfolk May 4th 1882

Dr T. J. Turner
Secty of Bd Health
Washington DC

Dear Sir

The Schr Emma
Avery Capt Hall from N. Y. bound
to Richmond Va put in here yesterday
with two cases of sickness on board,
one of Scarlet fever & one with similar
symptoms - The Marine Hospital Sur-
geon refused to receive them & I conse-
quently received them on board the
Quarantine Barge, as I presume in a few
days, they will be in condition to discharge.
I employed a nurse temporarily, & will
otherwise furnish them with nourishment
& medicines on board.

Very Respfly Yours
H M Nash
Med Off Quarantine
Dist Elizth River

No. 10507 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

May 10, 1882.

Kennedy C.H.

Report to cases of scarlet fever brought on board the "Seldens"

11

Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1882
OF HEALTH.

10507

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1882

"Barge Selden"
Norfolk Va. May 10th 1882

U.S.N. Medical Director
J. J. Turner
Secretary Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report that on the 4th inst. Doctor Nash brought on board of the Selden, John H. Benson, & Jerome Abbott (Seamen) for hospital treatment. These men were a portion of the crew of the Schr. "Emma Aery", that arrived in Hampton Roads on the 30th of April, four days from New York; and were received as four cases, supposed to be Scarlet. On the 5th Benson's fever was ascertained to be Malarial, & not scarlet fever; and he was sent to the Marine Hospital. This morning Abbott was discharged, and sent on shore - cured.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.
E. A. Kennedy
Comdg.

No. 111508 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richmond Va

May 10, 1882

Cabell J. G.

Rel to Census.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 11 1882

11

Referred to C C Buel

Acknowledgment in Noted

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

10506

c 5

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1882

Office of the Board of Health,

Richmond, Va., May 10 1882

Dr J. J. Turner
Secy Nat: Board of Health

Dear Sir Your communication of May 4th duly received - No census has been taken since June 1880, No more unpropitious season could have been selected than the months of June for compiling such statistics, A large number of the White & Colored population leave the city at that time, June being one of the sickly months with us. My estimate of the population of this city, at the middle of the year 1881 was 66,000 - White 38,800 Colored 27,200. Many of our citizens think that, I have placed too low an estimate, and I agree with them: Every industry in the city has prospered, but few houses are to rent, laborers have flocked to the city and found employment, and I really think that if I had placed the estimate at 70,000 I would be nearer the real population of the City.

Respectfully
J. J. Crabtree
P. B. H.

No. 106 6½ "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lynchburg, Va.
May 20, 1887.

Walker, Wm. T. L.

Statement of population. Health report.

Referred to C. C. Bull.

Acknowledgment in Noted

Letter Book No. 13 p. 805 May 25, 1887

Cross References:

Office P.M. of Church
May 26 1882
Lynchburg Va

My Dear Sir

In reply to your Enquiry I send the Enclosed Statement Furnished by the Clerk of City Council.

The Council last year ordered the Census to be taken by a Mr Smith a Draughtsman who reported the Population as the Population of this place. I know nothing of the Man & Council can vouch for the accuracy of his report. I have put the Population at 16500 because the Government Enumerators informed me when they took the Census in 1880. Now it differs from the Bureau reports.

We have a Surplus in the City

Mr. Boss, Having Seven Cases reported since the death of a Child whose Case was published up to the time of its death for Varicella

We Remain Truly & Respectfully
Thos. L. Walker.

Office Clerk City Council,

Lynchburg, Va, May 15th 1882

Dear Doctor:—

The census figures as reported by Ross gives the—

First Ward

7.603

Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Three Persons.

Second Ward

3.158

Three Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Eight.

Third Ward

7.479

Seven Thousand Four Seventy-nine Persons

Total 20,240

Whites, 8.527

Colored, 11.713

Very Truly

Callie Clark, C.C.C.

To Dr. J. L. Walker.

No. 10701 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Amherst
Va
May 22, 1882
Chase W.R.

Fordd by Jas H Marr act. 1st Asst P.H.S.

Health Report.

Noted June 3

25

Referred to Ach - Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p. 802, May 25, 1882

Cross References:

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1882
OFFICE OF HEALTH.

Post Office Department,

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION OF POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

Washington, D. C., May 24th. 1882.

National Board of Health,

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Herewith enclosed please find a report from the postmaster at Amherst, Va., which is forwarded to you in accordance with a circular issued by the Postmaster General on the 27th. of February last.

Very respectfully,

James A. Allan

Acting First Asst. P.M. General.

MAY 22 1882 VA.

Postmaster at Washington

Dr Sir

We have had one Small Pox case pronounced by the Dr imported from Lynchburg He was removed to a cabin by himself & family last Monday (15) He died this morning There has been very little business done the past week & probably there will be less now

The Dr has just returned with the news that two or three of his children are sick

Respectfully

H R Chase P.M.

P.S. Is it necesary for me to make any reports about it Will you be kind enough to inform me

ington, D.C.

find a report from the

rded to you in accordance

General on the 27th. of

Very respectfully,

First Asst. P.M. General.

No. 10783 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lynchburgh Va

May 31, 1882

Otey P. J.
Ch. Finance Com^ee
City Council

Rel. to population

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 7 1882

Referred to ack - cc Byl

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 3 p 875. June 7 H. 1882

Cross References:

DAVID E. SPENCE, President. M. MOORE, Vice President. PETER J. OTEY, Cashier.

1522

LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY UNITED STATES.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 21st 1882

T. J. Turner Esq

Dear Sir

Dear Sir. Dock Walker

Pres: of our Board of Stocks has handed me your letter to answer. In reply I must respectfully state that it would be very difficult to give the increased business of our city. But as we deem the Tax on Capital invested in business shows an increase of $200.000 - Another new Rail Road has been completed within the year - New Foundries Machine shops Blast Furnace have started - At the last Gubernatorial Election the voting population showed an increase of 50% - The census was imperfectly Taken in 1880. and so much was the

DAVID E. SPENCE, President. M. MOORE, Vice President. PETER J. OTEY, Cashier.

1522

LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY UNITED STATES.

2 LYNCHBURG, VA., ... 188

impressed upon every one that the City Council of which I am a member unanimously resolved to have another Census taken which was done by a gentleman whose business it is to get up directories - He furnished slips of names of each person listed and he made the increase reported - The Commissioner of the Revenue had previously estimated by his role the population at about 19000 - And I am quite sure that this figure is not too high - The great increase is buildings particularly small homes on the Suburbs the statistics of which I have not now before me is additional proof of our growth - I am perfectly satisfied

DAVID E. SPENCE, President. M. MOORE, Vice President. PETER J. OTEY, Cashier.

1522

LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY UNITED STATES.

3 LYNCHBURG, VA., ... 188

that there has been no such increase from 1880 to '82 as the Population now reported shows - But I am Equally well satisfied that the Census was so imperfect taken in 1880 that, the difference is satisfactorily Explained -

Respt Peter J Otey

Chairman Finance Committee

City Council

No. 10794 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lynchburgh Va

June 1, 1882.

Wacker Thos L.

Rel to Census

2

Referred to ack-

Acknowledgment in Letter Book No 13, June 2, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN 12 1882
RECEIVED

7

10794

Office Board of Health,

195 Church Street.

Lynchburg, Va., May 1 1882

J. L. Jones M.D

Sec Natl. Board of Health

My Dear Sir

That you might get more accurate information than I could give you I referred your letter of the 25th Ult. to Mayor P. Z Key Member of the Council & Chairman of the finance Committee. I expected him to write you which he tells me this morning he has done. I hope his letter has been received & that you will give it that consideration which the Mayor standing with his people entitles it to.

Be kind enough to let me hear from you upon the subject &

Oblige

Yr very truly Yrs

Thos. L. Walker

No. 10932 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lynchburgh Va

June 11, 1882

Walker Dr Thos L.
Prest B H.

Wants tents.

Ref'd to Office Surg. Gen
J. K. Barnes

12

Referred to Adjt

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 113 June 13, 1882
114

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 12 1882

No. 11209 "State Reports"
11230 11266

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

July 3, 1882

Colonna Chas J.

Rel. to cost of repairing the "Selden"
Submits estimate

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -5 1882

5

Referred to Secy-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 45 342 July 7, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Norfolk, Va. July 3rd 1882.

Dr. J. J. Turner U.S.M.
Secy. Natl. Bd of Health
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Some three months ago, you asked for estimate for repairs to "Hospital Barge Soldier." At that time I was not prepared to do the work, and have made no estimate. Since then I have procured and put down a mud rail-way and have every facility for doing all needed work. I therefore ask your respectful consideration of the following estimate for work that said barge may now require. I can make no general estimate for the plain reason that the repairs needed can not by possibility be ascertained until the work is undertaken. I will do all needed work and furnish all necessary material at the following itemized rates.

Hauling of barge on rail-way	$25.00
Lay-days (i.e. each day after the first that the barge is kept	

on the ways) - - - - - - - - $ 12.50
Metal furnished and put on - per lb - 2 7 ¢
Sheathing paper under metal " " 4½ ¢
Tar & Warren's metalic paint put on (per gallon) $ 2.10
Caulkers furnished - per man per day - 2.75
Carpenters " " " " " 3.00
Laborers " " " " " 1.50
Necessary Oak (per foot-board measure) 4½ ¢
Galvanized Spikes or fastenings per lb 12 ¢
Oakum — — — " " 10 ¢
Pitch — — — per gallon — 25 ¢
Tar — — — " — 25 ¢

All of which is respectfully submitted

Thos. J. Coleman
Jr. A.

No. 11261 "State Reports"
11209-11230

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Portsmouth
Va
July 5, 1882

Thomas Wm. B.

Forwards estimate of cost of repairs of the "Selden."

7

Referred to Ex

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p 342 July 7, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 17
OFFICE OF

Portsmouth Va. July 5th 1882.

Mr. T. J. Turner.

Dear Sir:-

Capt. Kennedy called on and requested me to give you an estimate for hauling out Caulking Putting on Yellow Metal & Copper Paint and Repairing Hospital Ship Seldon.

Please find estimate below.

I will haul out and Clean Ship Calk and Copper her to water line with 16oz Yellow Metal such as is generally used for boats of her Size. for the Sum of $1500.00

Or I will haul out, Clean bottom Calk, Put 2 Coats of Copper Paint on her bottom, to water line, for the Sum of $400.00

This does not include any timber that may be found necessary to remove from or Furnish for Said Ship. Neither does it include Painting above water line

Yours Very Respectfully

Wm B Thomas

No. 11284 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

~~11283~~ 11286
11285.

Norfolk
Va

Tel-Cl July 8 ,1882

Kennedy C.H.

Rel to repairs of the "Selden"

Answd by tel. 1297 July 8.

8

Referred to Secy ✓

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

Form No. 1.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
13	V	H	26

Collect

Received at 12,08 July 8 188

Dated Norfolk Va.

To Doctor T J Turner U S N. Quely Mail Board of Health

U V C

Graves estimate Mailed yesterday Your letter of yesterday Just received Shall Countermand order to Graves to haul up Pelden & await further orders please answer.

C H Kennedy

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 8

No. 11285 [redacted] State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

11284 11286

Norfolk, Va.

July 7, 1882

Kennedy C.H.

Rel to repair of the Leeden

Estimate of H. A. Graves.

S

Referred to Dey ✓

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 ,

Cross References:

Norfolk, Va. July 7th 1882

U. S. N. Medical Director
J. J. Turner
Secretary Nat. Board of Health
Washington D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -8 1882

Sir

I have the honor to report that, in conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th inst. I called on "Mayor Lamb" who read to me a letter, written to him by Doctor Cabell, the Presdt. of the Nat. Board of Health. Mayor Lamb had no suggestion to make, touching the repairs necessary to the Selden

I inclose the estimate of Wm. Wm. A. Graves, for hauling up and repairing the "Selden"; and have directed him to haul her up on Monday next, that day being the earliest practicable day for the commencement of the work.

Respectfully Your Obst. Servt
C. N. Rhoades
Comdg. The Selden

Capt. C. H. Kennedy

Dear Sir

I respectfully propose to haul out and repair the Hospital Bark Selden at the following rates:

Hauling out per ton 20 ¢. Lay days, per day, per ton, 10 ¢

Sheathing paper, per lb 4 ¢

Caulkers per day	$2.75
Carpenters " "	3,00
Laborers " " (Common)	1 50
Oak Timber per ft	04 1/2 ¢
Pine " " " (heart)	04 ¢
Galvanized fastening per lb	08 1/2 ¢
Pitch & Tar per Gal	28 ¢
Oakum per lb	09 ¢
Yellow Metal per lb	24 ¢
Sheathing " ft	02 ¢

July 7th 1882

J. H. Graves

Pd
5
4 00
172.00

No. 11286 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

11284-85

Norfolk

Va

Del – Paid July 8, 1882

Graves W.A.

Rel to repair of Alden – cost $2.9 for cleaning.

Sent to Kennedy Let. 1297 July 8.

8

Referred to Surg

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 8 1882 RECEIVED

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
17	Mn		19 LL

Received at 1P July 8 1885.

Dated Norfolk Va

To T J Turner

Dec Nat Board of Health
Wash.

Will haul out & Clean Seldon for twenty nine Dollars. Were you by request of Captain Kennedy please reply

W A Graves

No. 11357 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.

July 11, 1882

Galt Dr Jas D.
Asst Med Off
Eliz. River Dist

Asks that the Bd send a special agent to investigate N.B.H. affairs at that port — sell barge &c.

12

Referred to Ex. — Secy 12

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p. 385 July 14. 188

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUL 12 1882
RECEIVED

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 12 1882 OF HEALTH

11357

Norfolk. July 11. 1882.

Dr R. I. Turner.

Dear Sir.

I was yesterday handed a telegram from you to Dr H. ell. Nash who am I have succeeded as Quarantine Medical Officer of this District.

This telegram was shown to the Board of Quarantine Com. missioners who desire me in view of your probably closing operation by the 15th inst. to ask of you to send us a Special agent with full powers to wind up the busi. ness of the Nat. Board here and also to dispose of the Barge and furniture.

Yours respectfully
James. D. Gaelt. M.D.
Quarantine Medical Officer
Eliz. River District.

No. 11382 Quarantine
11506 11261

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

(Norfolk Va

July 12, 1882

Kennedy Att.

Rel to repair of
the Selden
Inclosed estimate
of Mr Graves also
bill of Wm Wenden &
Bros for work done
on the Selden

13.

Referred to Surg Gen. Hoff

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 462 July 27, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 13 1882

Norfolk Va. July 12th 82

11384

Dr. J. L. Cabell

Pres't Nat. Board of Health

Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Cabell

I have just received your note of the 10th and hasten to answer it by return mail. The Selden is on the Marine Railway of W Graves, and his estimate herewith inclosed will put the Board in all needful information called for. I have impressed on W Graves the necessity of using dispatch in the work committed to his charge, and have no doubt that he will use it. I think that the work to be done will cost a little less than $2.000 including coppering or metalling rather. Of course this estimate presupposes that few of the Barges bottom planks will be found to be rotten, or so much worm-eaten, as to necessitate taking them out, and putting sound ones in their place. (over)

I met with unexpected obstacles "in getting the anchors" of the Barge owing to the imperfect turning of the mooring swivel. The cables were found to be so twisted that it was an almost endless job to take out the turns which had to be done before the anchors could be weighed. And the crane, for catting & fishing the anchors, broke from its fastening. The anchor too, was so firmly imbedded in the tenacious mud, that I had to make the tide lift it out. Except for these obstacles, I could have had the Barge towed to Grant's yard two days ago.

Yours very truly
C. H. Kennedy
Comdg. "Selden"

Hospital Barge "Selden"
Norfolk Va. July 13th 1882

11384

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 13 1882 T.H.

U.S. Medical Director
L. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secretary Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Barge "Selden" was hauled up on W. Graves's Marine Rail-way, this morning. Except for the unsuspected obstacles encountered in clearing the cables, and weighing the anchors, or one of them (as recounted in my letter to Dr Cabell, of this days date) I would have had the Barge towed to Graves Yard two days ago.

The Crane for catting & fishing the anchors, was insecurely fastened; it broke away from its shoe, in consequence. It will be necessary to make it secure & fit for service

Herewith I inclose the estimate of W. Graves; also the bills of Wm H. Winder, James Wallace, Charles Hayes, and Patrick Gallagher, for work done on board of the "Selden". I have paid the bill of Winder & Wallace, one dollar each

Respectfully Your Obdt. Servt.
E. A. Kennedy
Comdg. "Selden"

No. 11421
11261 Hoop State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va

Fel-Col July 15, 1882.

Kennedy C11

Rel to repair of

Selden

Jdl 1333

15

Referred to Ex.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUL 15 1882
WASHINGTON

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
22	Dr	M	42 Collect

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C.

226 July 15 1882

Dated Norfolk Va.

To U S N Medical Director P J Toner

Secty Natl Board of Health Wsh DC

Seldens bottom in better order than was supposed Must be Caulked whether Metaled or Copper painted No answer recvd to my letter inclosing grand last estimate. Lay days are Cathy. Sunday is not a lay day. Shall I begin Caulking

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C.

Dated (2 226 N) July 15 1882

To

Monday

C H Kennedy

No. 11449 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk, Va.

Lel Col — July 17, 1882.

Kennedy C.H.

Rel to repair of the

Sluices —

Answd by tel 1337

17

Referred to See - Vol Ex -

Acknowledgment in T. 1335 82

Letter Book No. H., 188.

Cross References:

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
29	U S	N	28 Collect

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C.

12 40 July 17 1883

Dated Norfolk Va

To U S N Medical Director T J Turner

Duty Natl Board of Health

Telegram of fifteenth inst "Accept proposal and proceed with the work" His bid "was for metaling or Copper painting. Which shall it be. Caulking is begun

C W Kennedy

No. 11633 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va
July 29, 1882
Kennedy C. H.

Reports Commencement of Sickness

31

Referred to Surg Gen

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 44 p. 557 July 31, 1882

Cross References:

11633

Norfolk Va July 29th/82

U.S.N. Medical Director
T. J. Turner
Sec Nat Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

I have the honor to inform you that the "Selden" was launched yesterday, at 4. P.M, and now lie at Mr Graves wharf, where she will lie, till two, or three, rotten planks, above the water line, shall have been replaced with Sound ones, and her Forecastle deck shall have been caulked.

I shall leave here for Richmond Va. this morning, to discover the whereabout of my Son, who suddenly disappeared last Wednesday; and has not-

HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 31
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

"Ant"

been heard of since.

My friend, Captain Spotswood, formerly of the [illegible] duty that may be required to be performed, during my absence should any be necessary.

I shall return Monday or Tuesday next.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
H. H. Kennedy
Comdg. "Jackson"

x Spotswood.

No. 11654 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Upperville, Va.

July 31, 1882

Galf F. L

Rel to practice of quarantine officers at San Francisco.

2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 2 1882

Referred to Seay

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 142 573 Aug 2, 1882

Cross References:

Sec

QUARANTINE BOARD
RECEIVED
AUG 2 1882
OF VIRGINIA

Lafayette. Augusta Co. Va
July 31st 1882

Dr. J. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secretary of N. B. Health -

Dear Sir:

The prospect of the Board's not being elected at the Capes, or other points on the Atlantic Coast, being pretty well settled at least for an indefinite time, and having notices in the papers that they had selected a site for a Quarantine at S. Francisco, do you think there would be any chance of my getting the similar position there as was denied at Norfolk? If so I would be much obliged to you if you would let me know if my previous application would be considered. I do not like to give up the ship yet.

Yours very truly
H. L. Galt

No. 11871 State Repts
11992

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk. Va.
&
Augt 18th, 1882

Kennedy Capt.
Comdg "Seldeu"

Accounts of W.A. Graves
and A. Winslow for
work done on "Seldeu"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 21 1882

Accts. ret'd Sept 6 1882.

Referred to C.E.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. Sept 6, 1882

Cross References:

Norfolk Va Aug. 18. 1882

U. S. N. Medical Director
T. J. Turner
Secretary Nat. Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inclose herewith, the bills of Mr. H. A. Graves, and the bill of Mr. A. Hinsloe, for work done on the "Selden."

I am of the opinion that Mr. Graves bid proposed to put on the bottom of the "Selden" 18 oz. Metal, and that it is so stated in his letter, now on the files of the Board. But, 18 oz. metal was not put on - 16 oz. having been substituted. Mr Graves says that his bid was for 16 oz. & not for 18 oz metal.

This is a question for the Board to decide - seeing that the difference in price is considerable though 16 oz. will last nearly as long as 18 oz Metal, when a vessel lies at anchor nearly all the time

Respectfully your Obt. Servt.
C. H. Kennedy.
Comdg. "Selden"

Chg for repairs 1,667.18
Mscl 11.55

No. 11992 State Repts
11871

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va

September 1st, 1882

Kennedy. C.H.
Comdg "Seldon"

Requests that Apr or
Graves' bills be returned
to him.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -2 1882

accb rcptd to Capt Kennedy
Sept. 6/82

Referred to C.C.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. Sept 6, 1882

Cross References:

Norfolk Va Sept. 1st 1882

Dr. Ch Smart.
Secretary of the Nat. Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo with its several inclosures, including Circular letter of the 19th of Aug.

I shall accordingly forward the Pay Rolls to Philadelphia, for the signature of Samuel E George; and when returned, shall mail them to you.

Mr. Wm A. Graves requests that his bills be returned to him.

The Barge has yet to be scraped outside & painted, to preserve the wood; and to be white-washed inside.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt
E. H. Kennedy
Comdg. "Seldon."

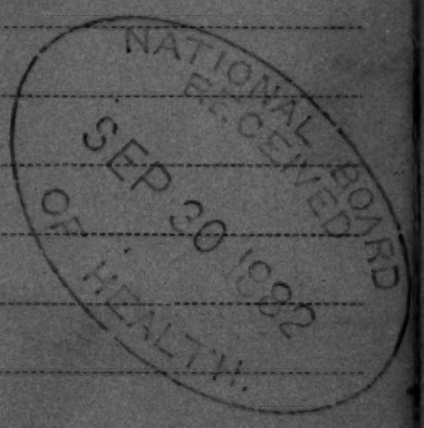
No. 12.245 State Rept

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va
Sept 28th, 1882

Galt Jas D.
Health Officer

Objects to placing
Athens out of Commission
on 30th Sept.



30

Referred to Surg Gen

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15 p 103 Sept 30, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
12246
SEP 30 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1882
BD. OF HEALTH.

Norfolk. Sept 28. 1882

Dear Sir.

In reply to your question by telegram if I desire the barge Selden to remain in commission beyond the 30th inst, I would respectfully state that I desire her by all means to remain in commission. She may be needed at any moment for the reception of patients and there is besides a quantity of property on board such as bedding, furniture, medical stores &c which requires some responsible person to take charge of it. were she laid up the Board would still have to pay wharfage besides the risk of having every thing stolen out of her. By limiting her equipment to the Captain & one man I think her

expenses could be made
so moderate as to exceed
very little if at all the expenses
incurred if she were laid up.

Very respectfully,
James. D. Grant. M.D
Quarantine Med. Officer.
Elizabeth River District.

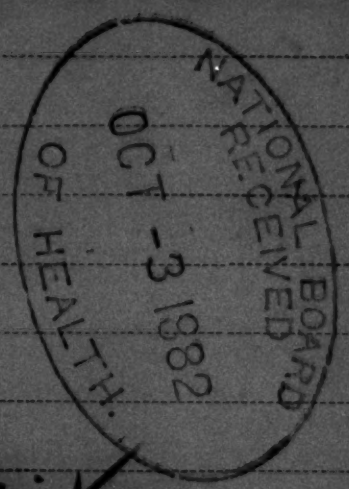
No. 12.270 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va
Oct 2nd, 1882

Galt. Jas. D.
Quar Officer.

Expresses his satisfaction that Selden will remain under charge of Capt. Kennedy and one man.



3.Q

Referred to Galt.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

Norfolk Va. Oct 2. 1882.

Chas Smart USA
Secty National Board of Health

Dear Sir

Yours of the 28 and 30 ult. received — I would respectfully state that it gives me great pleasure to know that the barge Selden will be continued as at present, under the command of Capt Kennedy with one man to aid in looking after the property. It is, I think, all things considered as economical and effective an arrangement as could be made.

It so happens that the barge will be sent down to Quarantine to-morrow to receive the wife and child of the Captain of the Bark Galileo L. (which vessel lost four of her crew with yellow fever in the early part of last month) After being detained for a few days on the barge as a precautionary measure they will leave for Europe per New York Steamer —

Very respectfully.

James D. Gatt.
Quarant. Med Off. E. R. Dist

No. 12301 State Rpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk
Va
Oct 5th, 1882

Graves. Wm R.

Reports the receipt of
vouchers against
the "Defen

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT -6 1882

6th

Referred to C.E.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 15 J. 15] Oct. 6, 1882

Cross References: " " 152 " "

Norfolk Va
Oct 5. 1862

Oct "Nat" Board of Health.

Please forward me the accepted Vouchers against Hospital Barge Selma.

and oblige Yours &c
W. A. Graves

No. 12322 Dr. Gihon

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

"Selden"
Light of Raney Is. Va.
Oct 2d, 188.

Kennedy Capt.
Capt Commdg.

Concerning change
in location of buoys.

G

Referred to Filed

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

Cross References:

State Reports

Barge "Selden"
Bight of Craney Island
Oct. 7th 1882

Major Ch. Smart. Surgeon U.S.A.
Secretary Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report that the "Selden" was towed to this anchorage, on the 2d. inst. to receive on board the Captain of the Italian Barque "Galileo", his wife, and daughter after the disinfection of the Barque, and the clothes of the persons, who were to be sent on board of the "Selden". None of them has come on board yet.

Since anchoring here I have not received any mail. The pay checks, for last month, are doubtless in the Norfolk post-office

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt
C. H. Kennedy
Comdg. "Selden"

No. 13.406 State Rpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Norfolk Va.

June 23d, 1883.

Galt Dr. Jas G.
Quar. Med. Officer

Acknowledges receipt of telegrams regarding disposition of property & hopes the Pres. will enable the Bd. to continue the station.

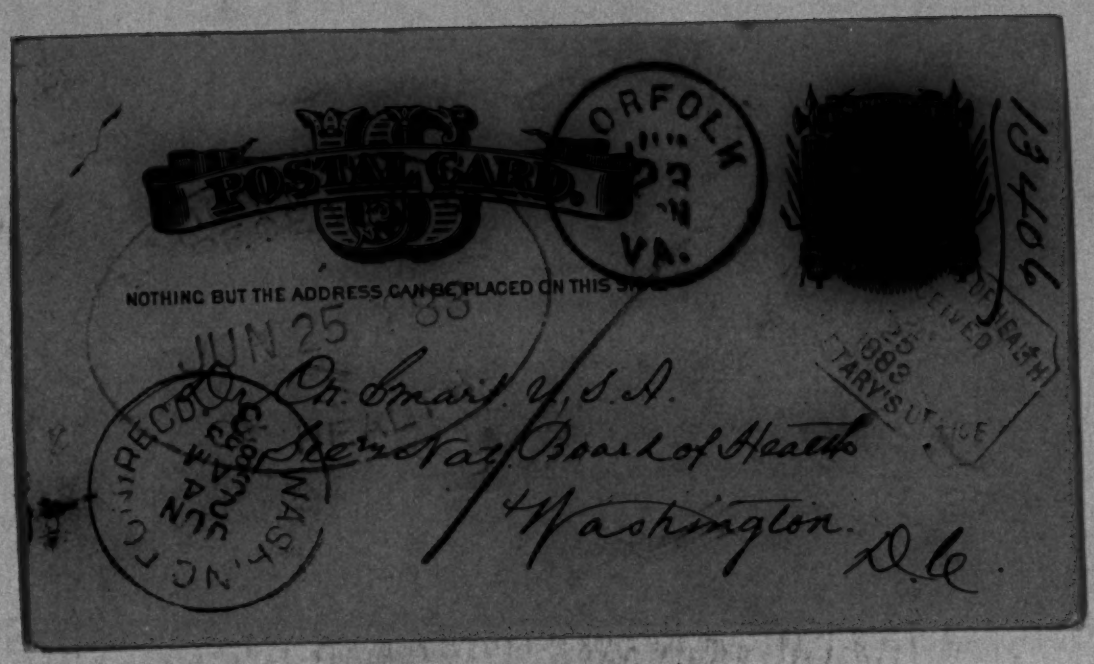
194

Referred to Secy Am.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16 p. 353 June 25, 1883

Cross References:


POSTAL CARD
NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS
NORFOLK
VA.
JUN 25
RECEIVED
1883
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Ch. Smart U.S.A.
Secretary Board of Health
Washington D.C.
13406

Norfolk. Va. June 23. 1883. Dear Sir. Your telegram
of yesterday is received - We sincerely hope
that the President will authorize the National
Board of health to keep up the Quarantine
Station here. from the fund placed in his hands
by Congress -

Yours respectfully

James. D Hatt. MD
Quarantine Med. Officer
Eliz. River District.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 52

Target 2

State Reports

Vermont

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 2447

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Brattleboro, Vt.

Sept. 16., 1879

Dalton, Dr. H. D.

Will report all typhoid fever cases that come to his notice. Medical Officer U. S. Marine Hospital, Windsor, Vt.

Furness

9/16/79

NOTED IN BULL

DIGEST

National Board of Health.

....., 18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

See previous letter
of H olton,
Report should be sent
to Med Officer of
Prison stating that
report has been received
that typhoid fever exists
in the prison and that
the National Board of
Health desires to ob-
tain information.

BOARD OF HEALTH
SEP 19 1879

2447 2447 (14)

Brattleboro Vt Sep. 14/29

Dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to report to you all the typhoid fever cases which come under my observation and will do so at the close of the present season.

The address of the medical officer of the Vt. State Prison is Dr. H. Fairbanks Windsor Vt

Yours truly

Henry D. Holton

To J. J. Billings, Washington DC

No. 3024 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.
Oct. 8, 1879.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

Report in regard to sanitary condition of Burlington and Vt. generally.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE.....

10.

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE... Oct. 17th

Enclosure Reports

January-15

Burlington Vermont, Dr. Geo. M. Ockford writes as follows, under date of Oct. 8;

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 8th 1879.

To State Bd of Health:

The city has been healthy during the past month, with the exception of measles. The public schools opened Sept. 1st, and since that time the epidemic has been wide-spread, probably fully 60 per cent. of the primary department scholars having been afflicted. Diphtheria occurs occasionally, but is not generally of a malignant ~~nate~~ character.

Small-pox appeared in the southern part of the State early in the month, having shown itself at Bellows Falls, Windham County. It was confined to one family, and was supposed to have been imported from Montreal. There ~~has~~ have been a

good many cases of Diphtheria
in Addison county, almost
epidemic in character, and of a
severe form. I am also
informed that Scarlet Fever
has occurred in that section,
~~(Addison co)~~ but to what extent
I am not informed. Typhoid
Fever has occurred sporadically
in the Eastern part of the State, but
it has not been very prevalent.

The diseases of Vermont
vary according to the section.
In Burlington, typhoid fever
is almost unknown, but
catarrhal diseases, neuralgia,
rheumatism, and as a sequence
lesions of the heart are quite
common. The winter months
usually bring quite a number
of cases of pneumonia and
kindred complaints. Consump-
tion is comparatively rare

in Burlington; and a great deal more prevalent East of the Green Mountains than in the Western Country —

Resp

Fred. M. Ockford

No. 3664 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt
Nov 10, 1879.

Ockford Ges. M.

Health report on
above places.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Nov 14th 79

Enclosure not Printed

3664 Turner-14 14 D

Burlington, Vt. Nov. 10, 1879.

Dr. Geo. M. Ockford writes as follows:

There has been no material change in the health of Burlington during the past month. Diphtheria has shown a slight tendency to increase, cases having occurred in remote portions of the city, several of which were of a fatal character. Diphtheria has been almost a constant visitor in this city for four years past. It was severely epidemic in the years 1876 and 1877, showed considerable abatement in 1878 and during the present year has only occurred occasionally.

Measles are still epidemic, but less prevalent than a month ago.

At Winooski Falls, situated about two miles north-east of Burlington, whooping-cough has had a habitation for some time

past, and during the past
month a large number of
cases of watery diarrhoea have
occurred.

Respt

Geo. M. Ockford.

No. 3983 "State Papers"

NATURE REPORTED OR HEADING

Burlington Vt
Dec 10, 1879

Ockford Dr G. M.

Sends report for month ending Decr 10 1879

Dr H Bulletin

13

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
DEC 13 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Dec. 16th.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1879
OF HEALTH

Burlington Vt. Dec. 10th 1879.

Dear Sir:

The following report of the health of Burlington, Vt. for month ending Dec. 10th 1879 is respectfully submitted — Yours Resp.
Geo. M. Ockford.

A severe form of influenza almost epidemic in character has prevailed to a large extent. Measles, which have been epidemic for several months past have about subsided. To show the extent of the epidemic, it is only necessary to note the fact that out of between 900 and 1,000 scholars in the public schools of the city, 430 have been absent at during some part of September, October, or November, owing to measles. Rheumatism and affections of

the respiratory organs have shown a tendency to increase.

The weather has been very unsettled, frequent and violent variations in temperature having been the rule, but taken as a whole, the thermometer has ranged higher than usual at this season, in this part of the country.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES · DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR · UNITED STATES

No. 147 from "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Vt. Asy. for the Insane

Brattleboro, Vt.

Jan 10, 1880.

Dr. J. Draper

States he has turned over the cards to

Prof H.D. Holton of above place who will make the reports

[Sent Mont. cards back Hospital cards be sent]

and LB 4 p 557.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 12 1880

147/80

Vermont Asylum for the Insane.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880

Brattleboro, Vt., Jan 10th 1880

Natl Board of Health,
Washington D.C.

Your communication, with Cards for Weekly Reports & your Board as received.

Prof. H. D. Holton a medical practitioner of this place, and the most active worker toward the establishment of a State Board of Health, will be willing to assume the work you ask, & his facilities for obtaining such reports are much better than ours. I will therefore turn the papers & cards over to him, unless you otherwise direct. Yours respectfully
E. Draper M.D.

No. 219/80 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 10, 1880.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

Report on sanitary conditions of Burlington.

14 B.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 17 1880
REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Jan 14

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Jan 15?

Burlington, Vermont
Jan. 10, 1880.

To Nat. Bd. of Health.

The following is respectfully
submitted by Geo. M. Ockford, M.D.
Superintendent.

The city has been in quite
a healthy condition during the
month ending Jan. 10th there
have been no epidemic or con-
tagious diseases, excepting an
occasional case of measles. ~~Diph~~
A number of cases of Congestion
of the lungs following measles,
as well as pneumonia and
bronchitis have occurred. ~~Colds~~
~~of a catarrhal character have~~ Catarrh has
been prevalent, with a tendency
to diarrhoea as a secondary

condition - "

From the report of the health officer, we find that Zymotic diseases caused 23.58 per cent of all deaths from known causes in 1879. Diphtheria ~~being~~ was the leading disease, having caused twenty-two deaths; cholera infantum caused eighteen, Measles three, and Typhoid fever two deaths -

There is no doubt that many cases of Zymotic disease that occurred during the past year could have been prevented by a proper system of quarantine, and sanitary measures - We need a State Board of Health, as well as local organizations with adequate powers. It is

well known that nuisances exist in the city, and that the health Officer has repeatedly called the attention of the city authorities to the necessity of abating them, but without adequate power to enforce his recommendations a most efficient and capable Officer is thwarted in his efforts to promote sanitary reform.

The legislature does not meet this year, but next year the question of a State Board will no doubt be presented, as it has been in years past. Biennial legislatures are difficult bodies to wake up to the necessity of sanitary or other scientific reforms. Nearly every session is marked by large accessions of raw legislators,

elected in many instances from among the farming population, who are extremely conservative in their notions of political economy and uneducated in the wants of growing cities and towns. Another source of opposition has existed among many members of the medical profession, but we must ascribe their action to the same causes that prompt the legislators to reject bills for health boards; in that ~~damnant~~ quod non intelligunt, and we have only to hope that they may have more light in the future

No. 485 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 27, 1880.

Atwater, H. H.
Ho. C.

Wants estimated population, total deaths, and ratio per 1000 inhabitants for the year 1879 of as many cities as the Board can furnish by March 1. Sends population &c. of Burlington, Vt.

ans.d

Bulletin 4 to 30 sent
Jan 29/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 29 1880

Burlington Vt. Jan. 27, 1880.

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me, the ~~estimated population~~ the total deaths, and the ratio per 1000 inhabitants for the year 1879, of as many Cities of the United States, as you can by March 1st.

The population of this City is estimated at 16,500
The total death during the year 1879 was 228
The ratio per 1000 inhabitants is 12,83

Yours respectfully A.H.Atwater — Health Officer

No. 692 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

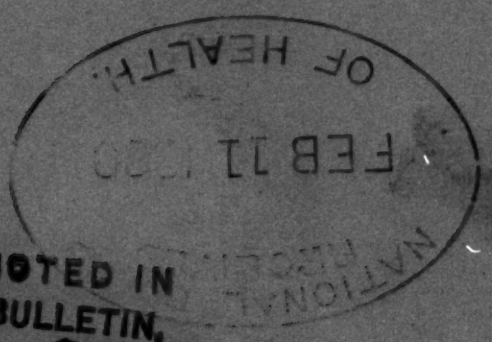
Burlington, Vt.
Feby 10, 1880.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

Submits report of health of City of Burlington for the month ending Feb. 10.

Bulletin

11.



NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 12.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 11 1880
OF HEALTH

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Burlington, Vermont
Feby 10th 1880

To Natl Bd of Health:

The following is respectfully submitted, as report of health of City of Burlington for the month ending Feb. 10th inst.

Geo. M. Ockford
Correspondent.

During the past month, the health of the city has been exceptionally good. There has been a freedom from all contagious diseases, excepting sporadic cases of whooping cough. The prevailing diseases have been mainly those of a diarrhoeic and dysenteric character, an unusual thing for this time of year, while the absence of

affections of the respiratory organs has been quite marked. The month of January presented a smaller rate of mortality than any month since the city registration of vital statistics went into effect in June 1878, the rate for the month indicating an annual death-rate of only 8. per 1,000

FEB 11 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

No. 1072 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

March 10, 1880.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.
Correspondent

Sends report of health of Burlington for month ending March 10.

12 B.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN,
DATE Mch 17
MAR 12 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE March 20

Correspt. Rep.

Burlington Vermont.- Dr. George M. Ockford, under date of March 10, gives the following report of the present sanitary condition of this city:

To Md St Bd of Health.

During the month ending March 10, the only change in the health of Burlington is the occurrence of several cases of Scarlet Fever. They have all been mild cases. The disease made its appearance in the worst drained portion of the city. This, the Northern portion, is practically undrained - is inhabited largely by French Canadians, and many of them are extremely dirty in their habitations, and outside of their houses piles of garbage and filth are constantly accumulating. This section of

the city is infected with diphtheria perennially, and during the past month several cases have occurred, one or two proving fatal. The health officer frequently causes a renovation, but at the best it is only temporary. Other nuisances exist in the city, ~~but the city authorities do not seem disposed to abate them~~ and one especially bad spot is near the middle of the city. In the center of a square is a soap factory, which establishment uses foul grease, from dead horses and other animals, and the odor from the rendering process is so offensive as to nauseate many in the vicinity. The factory is drained into

a ravine which has been filled
with shavings and earth. The
drain passes through an old
privy, which in former years
was used constantly by forty
or fifty individuals. This
drain is near the surface,
and is frequently overflowed,
when the remains of human
excreta, refuse from rancid
fat and other impurities are
thrown upon the surface.
~~This is~~ Altogether it is a
foul spot, and the soaking
of this liquid refuse into the
shavings used for filling
cannot be ~~of~~ anything but
an additional nuisance to
the decomposition of the

Previous

wood itself. A sanitary survey of the city would show other foul spots, which the apathy or indifference of the city authorities permits to exist.

Respectfully Submitted

Geo. M. Oxford M.D.

Commissioner

No. 1180 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brattleboro Vt.
March 20, 1880.

Hatton, Henry Dr

States influenza is now prevailing epidemically throughout Southern Vt. Pneumonia also is attacking many of the aged population.

LB 5 p 529
22.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE March 22/80
NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE March 24
MAR 22
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED

No. 1208 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.
Mch. 23, 1880.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

Reports small-pox at Underhill. Has origin.

25

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
MAR 25
DATE

B. Mch 25

Ans. Mch 26/80 1/ 553

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE March 27.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
25
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

03/80 51

Burlington, Vt.,
Mar. 23 1880,

To Nat'l Bd. of Health.

Several cases of Small-Pox have occurred at Underhill, a country village, situated near the base of Mount Mansfield, and about 16 miles East of this City — The disease was imported from Worcester, Mass. but as far as I can learn has been confined to the house in which it first appeared —

Resp —

Geo. M. Ockford M.D.

No. 1471 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

April 10, 1880

Oakford Dr Geo. M.

Health Report.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE 4/13/80

1.0

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE April 14...

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 13 1880

Burlington, Vermont
April 10th, 1880.

To Natl Bd of Health:

During the past month, the tendency in the city has been towards fevers of a bilious type, occurring mostly among children. A fatal case of diphtheria was reported in a tenement within fifty feet of the soap factory mentioned in a previous communication (vide Bulletin No. 38). Whooping cough is prevalent in some localities but is not epidemic. Scarlet fever has not presented any new cases.

In Winooski (one and one-half miles distant) several cases of scarlet fever have appeared, with one fatal result.

The small-pox reported

at Underhill has subsided.
In all, there were six cases,
with one death; all in one
house. The house has been
thoroughly fumigated, and
with the rigid system of
quarantine enforced it is
thought there will be no further
spreading of the disease.

Respectfully submitted

Geo. M. Ockford, M.D.

No. 1593 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt

ab. 19, 1880

City Clks Office

Forms of Registration.

U.S.

Filed with forms

RECEIVED
APR 20 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

20.

Burial Permit.

City of Burlington, Vermont.

No.....

Issued to.....

for the body of.....

.....

Sex..... Color.....

Age..... yrs..... mos..... days.

Date of death..... 18

Place of death.....

.....

Buried in.....

..... Cemetery.

Removed to.....

..... from

.....

Date of Permit 18

.....

HEALTH OFFICER.

BURIAL PERMIT.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

No.....

For the body of.....

Sex..... Color..... Age..... yrs..... mos..... days.

Date of death..... 18

Place of death..... Street, No..... Ward.....

Permission is hereby granted to.....

for the interment of the aforesaid body of.....

..... in ..... Cemetery, the

Certificate of death having been filed with the City Clerk as required by City Ordinance.

City of Burlington..... 18

.....

Health Officer.

State of Vermont---City of Burlington.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

No ..... City Clerk's Office, ... 18

The following first-named person this day applied for a

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

..... *City Clerk.*

Groom's full name,		**Bride's full name,**	
Place of residence,		**Maiden name, if a widow,**	
Age,		**Place of Residence,**	
Occupation,		**Age,**	
Number of Marriage,		**Number of Marriage,**	
Place of Birth,		**Place of Birth,**	
Father's Name,		**Father's Name,**	
Mother's maiden Name,		**Mother's maiden Name,**	

The parties above named were joined in Marriage, at ..... *by me,*

this ..... *day of* ....., *A. D. 187* .

*Attest,** .....

.....

Clergymen are requested to be very particular to fill all Blanks in above Certificate, before returning to the CITY CLERK.

*Stating Official Station and Residence.

The foregoing CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE, was returned for record, this ..... *day of* ..... *A. D. 18* , *and duly recorded in Vol.* ..... *on page* ..... *of Records of Marriages.*

Attest,

..... *City Clerk.*

Marriage Certificate

OF

.....

.....

.....

Returned,.....

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 20
OF HEALTH

Take Notice!

Every justice of the peace, minister of the gospel, and any and all other persons who are authorized by law to solemnize the rite of marriage, whether in the usual form, or in the manner of the Society of Friends, *shall each and all of them require to be placed in their hands, previous to the solemnization of said marriage rite,* a certificate, signed by a town or city clerk of a town or city of this State.

And it shall be the duty of all persons authorized by the Laws of this State to solemnize the marriage rite, to receive such certificate from the hands of the party by him to be joined in matrimony, and complete the same by filling any blank remaining therein when so received by him, and shall add the date of marriage *and his official signature thereto,* and shall *return said certificate* to the city clerk's office of the city whence such certificate issued within ten days thereafter; and every such person who shall perform the ceremony of marriage in any case, without first requiring and obtaining the certificate hereinbefore described, or who shall neglect or refuse to make such return in manner and form hereinbefore provided, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars for each offense, to be recovered on complaint of a grand juror of such town or city; and it shall be the duty of such grand juror, on a notification in writing to him directed by such town or city clerk of the town or city wherein such neglect or refusal shall have taken place, to prosecute all such cases to effect.

No town or city clerk shall issue a marriage certificate to any male under the age of twenty-one years, or to any female under the age of eighteen years, without the consent, in writing, of the parent or guardian of such minor, if there be any such competent to act.

—*Extracts from Session Laws of* 1869–1870.

This Marriage Certificate

Must be issued from and recorded in the office of the town or city clerk where the groom shall reside; or in case the groom shall be a non-resident of the State, said certificate must issue from and be recorded in the office of the town or city clerk where the bride shall reside; and in case both of the parties to the marriage shall be non-residents of the State, then said certificate shall be issued and recorded as now provided by law; and the certificate so required shall afford full immunity from all responsibility now imposed upon the person who may solemnize the rite of marriage between the parties therein named.

No. 1670 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt

Apr. —, 1880.

Atwater D. H.H.

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

Respd.
Secy —

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Burlington — Vermont.
Name of Board.... Health Officer.

Number of Members One — the Health Officer
Bounds within which its authority
is exercised..... The City limits.

When organized.— In the year 1866.
By whom is the Board elected?....
The Health Officer is elected annually, by the City Council, which is composed of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.
Names of officers and members.....
N. H. Atwater M.D. — Health Officer.— There is also a Standing Committee, consisting of three members of the Board of Aldermen, called the Health Committee, to whom are referred by the Board of Aldermen, subjects affecting the public health. The names of the present Committee are — George L. Briggs M.D. — George A. Ramsey Esq. and Edward J. McCarty Esq.

How often does Board meet? ————————

Does the Board publish its reports? The Health Officer does.

Post office address.

Burlington
Chittenden Co.
Vermont.

Note— A very thorough system of registration of Marriages, births and deaths was adopted about two years since, in this City, much more efficient than the State system, which was in force previous to that time. This is under the management of the Health Officer and the City Clerk, William H. Root Esq.

No. 2126 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

May 10, 1880

Ockford Geo M.

Correspondents' Report

Rel to fees for registration of V.S.

Bul-

14

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 14 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE May 18.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 14
1880

Burlington, Vt. May 10, 1880.

During the past month, the city has been generally free from contagious diseases. A few cases of diphtheria occurred as usual, but the disease shows no evidence of becoming epidemic. The health of the city is good. And most of the ailments are of a minor character and are especially catarrhal in tendency.

The question of fees for certificates of vital statistics appears to be occupying the attention of parties in different parts of the country. In this city, a fee of 25 cents is paid for each certificate so given, and this operates to incite full returns being made.

Respectfully Geo. M. Ockford,

No. 2509 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.
June 10, 1880

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

In regard to sanitary condition of Burlington.

Bull: 15

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE ~~June~~ 15

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE June 15

Burlington, Vt. June 10, 1880.

During the past month, the city has been in a good state of health. There has been a freedom from ~~Epidemic~~ diseases, ~~except~~ A few mild cases of whooping cough have occured, but the principal diseases have been those of a diarrhoeic ~~&~~ and neuralgic character, with some bilious and gastric fevers.

In Winooski (1½ miles distant) Scarlatina is prevalent, but is not malignant or epidemic in its tendency.

Respectfully submitted

Jas M. Ockford, M.D.
Commissioner.

No. 2880 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt

July 10, 1880.

Ockford Dr Geo. M.

Correspondents Report

Bulletin July 16/80

15

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE July 21.

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Noted

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1882

Burlington Vermont
July 10, 1882

Generally speaking, the past month has been very healthy in the city - During the month of June, there was very little sickness of any sort, but the hot weather early in July produced a slight increase in diarrhoeal complaints, but there does not appear to be anything like an epidemic tendency in any disease or class of disease

Respt. submitted

Geo. M. Ockford
Corresp.

No. 3377 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

Aug 10, 1880.

Ockford Dr Geo. M.

Corres.

Report for July.

Bulletin.

14

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 16.

AUG 14
OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt. Aug. 10/80

To Nat. Bd of Health

This city showed a marked increase in diarrhoeic diseases during the month of July - Severe cases of cholera morbus, cholera infantum and gastro-enteritis were common - Sporadic cases of whooping cough are also prevalent. At the present writing, however, the city is in a healthy condition. Continued fevers of various grades have been quite common in portions of the county during the summer.

Resp. submitted

Geo M. Ockford M.D.

Chmn.

No. 3865 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

Sept 10, 1880

Ockford Drlgs. M.

Corres.

Correspondent's Report

Bulletin

16

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1880
OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN
DATE 9/16/80

(Hes M. Ockford)

Burlington Vermont
Sept. 10, 1880.

The only epidemic or contagious
disease at present prevalent
in the city is Whooping
Cough. During the past
month it has shown a
decided tendency to
increase, and with its
complications has caused
one or two deaths. Diarrhoeal
diseases continue, and in
some instances dysentery
has occurred. Our mortality
lists are swollen by deaths
occurring among Chronic
~~cases~~ diseased persons, of
which our city has large

3852

numbers. The rigors and sudden changes of climate tend to the development of chronic processes (notably those of the heart, and kidneys and digestive apparatus) which are constantly reaching a fatal issue.

A note worthy sanitary improvement has taken place in the removal of a soap factory of whose location I wrote (in Bulletin ~~[illegible]~~ of March 20th 1880) from the business portion to the outskirts of the city. The drainage of the locality is still faulty, but the withdrawal

of the refuse from the soap factory will at least prevent any further accumulation of filth, and I have no doubt that the Health Officer will institute measures to the abatement of the nuisance.

No. 41 41. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.
Oct. 2, 1880.

Atwater Dr. H. C.
Health Officer.
Sends weekly repts for
Jan 24 and July 10;

Rep'd rec'd
V.H.

OCT 1880

Burlington Vt. Oct. 2. 1880

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Sec. Nat. Board of Health

Dear Sir

Enclosed I send you postal cards, with Reports of deaths in this City for the weeks ending Jan. 24th & July 10, 1880 as per your request of Sept. 23d. 1880.

Yours Truly
C. A. Watson
Health Officer

No. 4353 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.
Oct 10, 1880.

Ockford, Dr. Geo. M.

Relative to scarlet fever at Burlington, Vt.

Is: Bull.
OCT 15
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 16

Burlington, Vt. Oct. 10/80

The only thing of note in the past month has been an increase of Scarlet Fever. The disease is of a mild type, and as far as reported confined to the children attending one of the public schools. There had been no cases reported to the Health Officer before the schools opened on Sept. 6th, but in a short time thereafter, a number of pupils in attendance at the affected school were attacked with the disease. Catarrhal affections are very prevalent, induced most frequently by the sudden and severe changes in the atmosphere.

Respectfully
Geo. M. Ockford, M.D.

No. 4716 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

4839

Burlington, Vt.

Nov. 10, 1880.

Ockford, Ub. G. M.

Relative to health of Burlington, Vt.

B. L. R. Vol. 598

1. ans'd Nov. 19/80

NOV 19 1880 OF

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Nov. 19

Submitted by Geo. M. Ockford, M.D.
Burlington, Vermont
Nov. 10, 1880.

During the past month the general health of the city has been good - Scarlet Fever continues to prevail, but not generally of a severe type. Rheumatic affections appear to be the principal sequelae attending the disorder - Diphtheria has shown a decided increase, having caused three deaths during the month. These three cases exhibited unusual virulence for this section of the country The two first were children in one family, and the third case, that of the physician who had been in attendance upon the children succumbed to the disease after an illness of about four days. A marked feature of the diseases the past season has been the tendency to hydrocephalus and brain affections of young children.

No. 4839 4716 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

Dec 3, 1880.

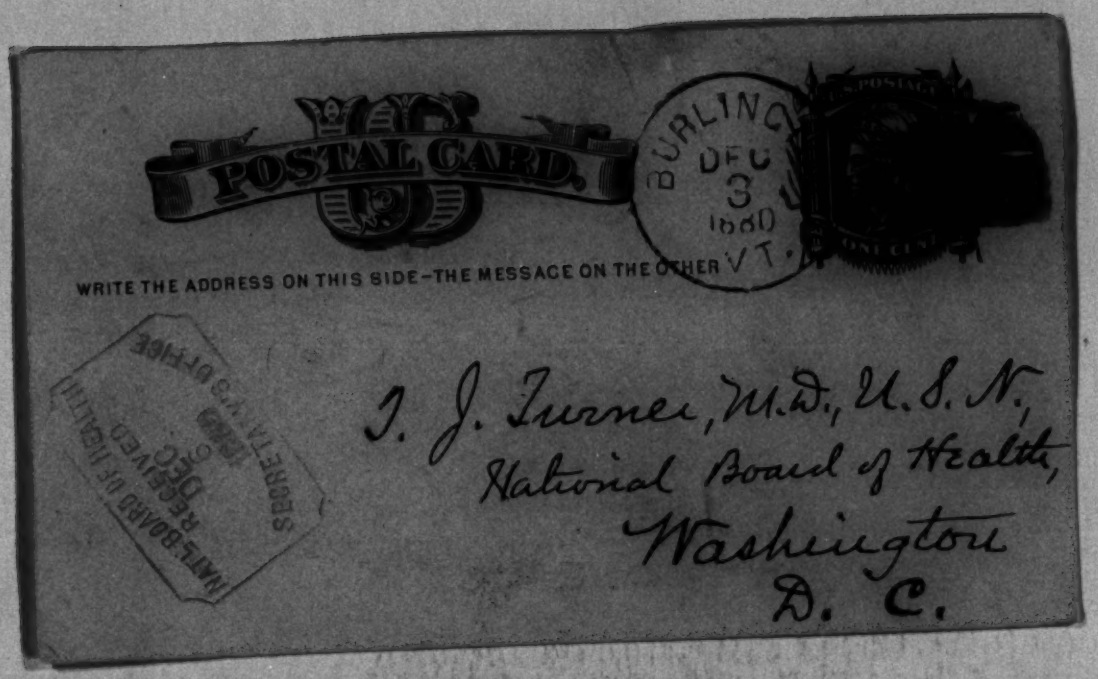
Ockford Geo. M.

Correction of Bulletin
print of his communi-
cation of Nov 10
(See Com.ns # 4716)

Ock. L B of H 678

6

RECEIVED
DEC -6 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
BURLINGTON VT.
DEC 3 1880
NATL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 6 1880 SECRETARY'S OFFICE
I. J. Turner, M.D., U.S.N.,
National Board of Health,
Washington
D. C.

-Dr. T. 4839 Burlington, Vt. Dec. 3 1880

Dear Sir:

The "types" sadly mangled my communication of Nov. 10 (Bulletin No. 22 Vol. 2) - It should read "physician who attended the cases; this latter case proved fatal in four days. A marked feature of diseases during the past season has been a tendency to hydrocephaloid and other brain affections in young children." instead of last four lines as printed -

Respectfully Yrs. M. Ockford

No. 4945 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

Dec 11, 1880.

Ockford Geo. M. M.D.

Health report our Burlington Vt.

Bulletin-

17

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED DEC 17 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Dec. 20

No. 5183 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

Jan 10, 1881.

Ockford Dr Geo. M.

Corres.

Correspondents' Report.

Bulletin.

13.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Jan. 12.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 13 1881

Burlington Vt. Jan. 10, 1881.

The health of this city has been good for a month past. During the month of December diarrhoeal diseases were very prevalent, but these appear to have abated. One case of Malignant pustule occured and reached a fatal termination. The causation of the latter is unknown. The subject of attack was a young man of good habits and previous good health. In his business, he used a great deal of a French copying ink, and there is a possible connection between the ink and disease. The continued cold weather has produced a great tendency to neurasthenia and kindred disorders.

Respectfully
Jed. M. Ockford
Correspondent.

No. 5670 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St Albans, Vt.

Mch 9, 1881.

Hall A. A.
Pres't B. H.

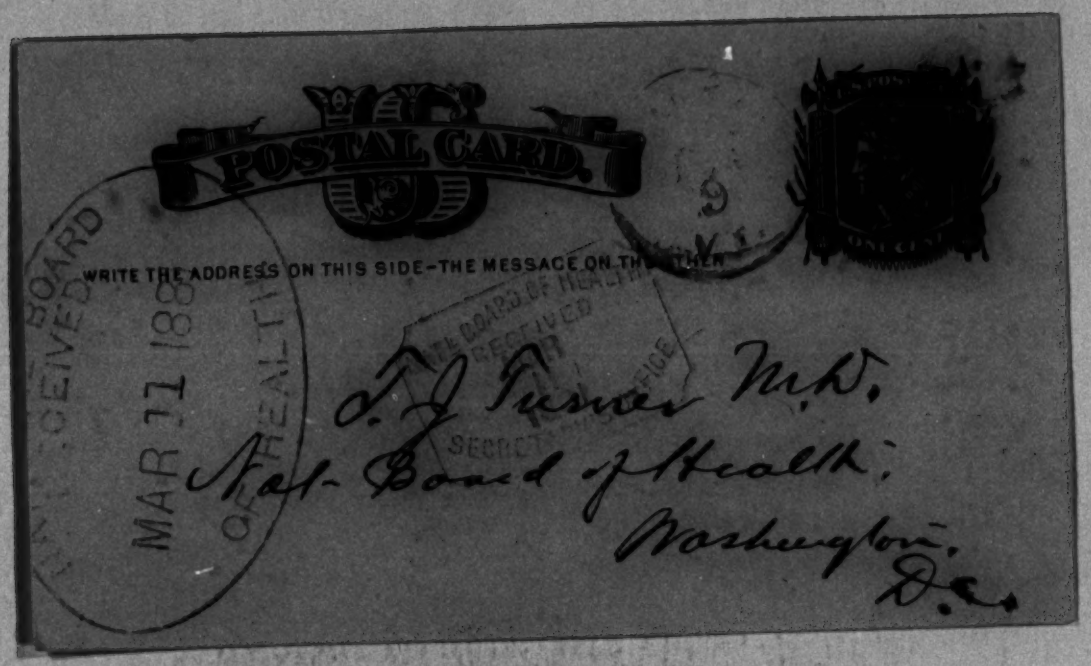
Reports no deaths
in town or village
during week Mch 5.

Bul-

11.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN,
DATE. March 12

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1881
BD. HEALTH.


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
ONE CENT
MAR 11 188
BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
O. J. Fuson M.D.
Nat. Board of Health;
Washington.
D.C.

Bul 5670 St. Albans Vermont- 3/9/81-

No deaths in town or Village dur-
-ing week ending March 5. 1881-
[Reports from all physicians]-
The Village constitutes a part of the
town & contains about 6000 whole
town including Village hos. as appears
from Wallons Register 7195 inhab-
Yours truly A. A. Hall
Asst. Board Village Trustees

No. 5691 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

Mch. 10, 1881.

Ockford Geo. M.

M.D.

Correspondents Report.

Bul—

12.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. MAR 12 1881

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE March 14.

Burlington, Vermont
March 10, 1851

The health of Burlington, Vt. for two months past has been very good. One death occurred from Scarlet fever, the only one from epidemic diseases. There is no increase in the disease, but a general abatement, very few cases having been reported. The extreme cold of ~~the~~ the weather of January and February was accompanied by several sudden deaths among old people, and a marked tendency to paralytic affections. Diseases of the respiratory organs have not been as prevalent as in former winters, probably due in a

great measure to the absence
of abrupt thaws, and consequent
small per cent. of humidity in
the atmosphere —

Resp.
Geo. M. Oerford
Correspondent

No. 6096 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt

Apr - 11 , 1881.

Ockford Geo. M.

Correspondents report

Bul-

14

APR 14 1881
OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE April 15.

The following respectfully submitted

Rev. M. Ockford

Correspondent

Burlington, Vt. Apr. 11, 1881

There is little to report for the past month. Generally, the health of the city has been very good. Scarlet fever and whooping cough were observed, but the cases were very few. Scarlet fever has had an habitation amongus for ~~nearly~~ some months past. The early cases were all very mild, but latterly two or three fatal cases have occurred. Many of the poorer class in Burlington live in a manner calculated to nurse and propogate infectious diseases, families of five or six or even more, being in many instances huddled together in cellars, containing three or four rooms, most of which are damp and unwholesome

Ball.

6096.

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
1901
OFFICE'S OF FICE

APR 14

OF HEALTH

No. 7710 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt

July 16 1881.

Ackford Geo. M.

Correspondents Report

Jack L Bldg

Bill-Dodge

13.

RECEIVED BY
JUL 13 1881
OF HEALTH.

1881

Burlington, Vt. July 10 ,,

The health of Burlington for three months past has been very good. During the spring months, pneumonia was prevalent. Among the epidemic diseases, Whooping cough is of the most frequent occurrence. Occasionally cases of scarlet fever have appeared, but usually of a mild form. Diarrhoeal diseases incident to the season have been of a simple variety and of short duration generally.

Respectfully

Geo. M. Ackford

Consul. Surgeon

No. 8435 "State Reports"

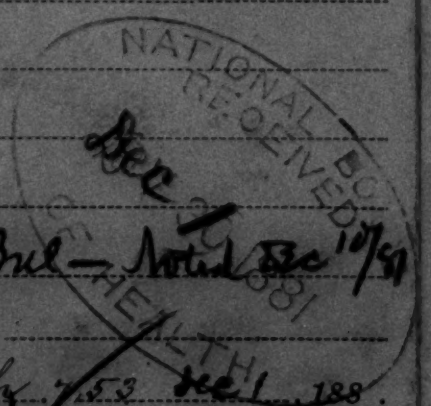
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

Nov 29, 1881.

Ockford G. M.

Quarterly report — as correspondent.



Dec 1

1/ Referred to Bul — Noted Dec 10/81

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 11 p. 453 Dec 1, 188.

" " No

" " No.

Burlington, Vermont
Nov. 29, 1881.

To Nat. Bd of Health.

There has been no epidemic in the city during the past three months. The principal diseases have been of a catarrhal character or due to hepatic derangements. Diphtheria has occurred in some portions of the city during the past month, with one or two fatal cases. A few cases of whooping cough are reported. Taken as a whole the general health of the city has been ordinarily good. The wintry weather has been marked by the prevalence of high winds and absence of snow.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Resp. Yours
Geo. M. Ockford.

No. 8480. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington, Vt.

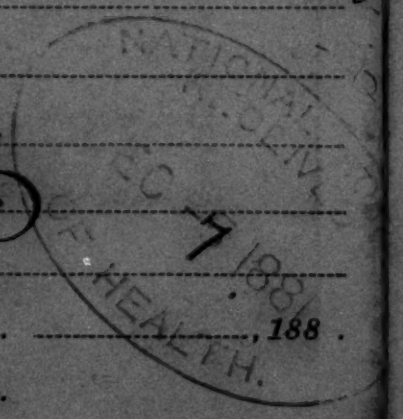
Dec. 5, 1881.

Atwater H. N.

H.O.

Wants cards.

Ans Dec 7



Referred to V.H.

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ...., *188* .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

National Board of Health,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Official Business.

Any person using this card to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BURLINGTON VT. DEC 15 1881

T. J. TURNER, M. D.,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Secretary NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington, Vermont
Dec. 5. 1881

Dear Sir

I am out of blanks for making weekly reports of deaths. Please send a new supply.

Yours truly

H. K. Atwater
Health officer

WASHINGTON D.C.
DEC 7
12 M
1881
RECD.

8480

No. 9108 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington
Vt
Febry 7 ,1882

Ockford Dr Jos. M.

Correspondents report
of health of his District

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB -8
1882

Noted Feb 18/82

8/ Referred to Ack — Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 f 578 Febr 10 , 1882

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Burlington Vt. Feb. 7, 1884

The city remains free from small-pox, no case as yet having occurred. Vaccination has been pretty generally performed, probably over 50 per cent. of the population having been vaccinated during the past month. Measles are ~~the only infectious disease~~ at present prevalent, but the disease has not assumed an epidemic tendency as yet. Scarlet fever was reported during the past month, but evinced no tendency to spread from its starting point.

Jno. M. Ockford
Comrs.

No. 9817 State Reports

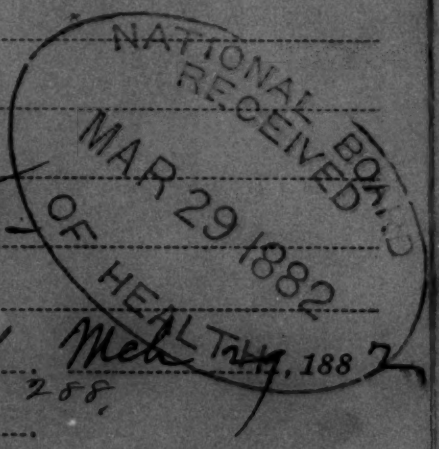
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Essex Vt.

Mch 27, 1882

Butler Dr S.C.

Rel to reports.



29

Referred to aek

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 288.

" " No.

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 29 1882
OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Essex Co March 27 1882

J J Turner MD
Sanitary National Bd of Health

Dear Sir

I take pleasure in acknowledging
the receipt of yours of Mar 4 appointing
me as a correspondent of the National
Board of Health, and placing my name
upon the list of the recipients of the Bulletins
of the Board

It will be a pleasure to me to communi
cate any information concerning the Public
Health of this locality. I am now prep
aring the Summary of Observations for the
Registration Report of the State for 1879 & 80
Particulars from items connected with that
report may be useful

Yours Respectfully S C Butler MD

No. 0404 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

, 1882.

Atwater H.H.
H.O.

Duties &c of the H.O.
(Pamphlet)

File

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 6 1882

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -6 1882
HEALTH
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MAY 6 1882
RECEIVED

51 104 04

[From the Burlington Daily Free Press & Times of April 1st, 1882.]

Duties and Obligations of the Health Officer.

City of Burlington.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 18th, 1882.

The Committee on Health to whom was referred the bill of the Health Officer enumerating the several items of charges, allowed by him to physicians of the city for vaccinations performed under his general order, would respectfully report that they have considered the same and find that the *first* question to be determined is whether the Health Officer had power to order the work done, and *second* whether he had the authority to bind the City for the payment of the same.

Section 5 of the City Charter provides for the appointment of a Health Officer, whose powers are specifically prescribed in the closing paragraph of Section 16, of the charter. In this paragraph, it is provided that in addition to "all the powers by law invested in selectmen of towns or the preservation of health," etc., (see sections 3919-3922, of the Revised Laws of Vermont for duty of selectmen in cases of small pox,) the Health Officer "shall have power in times of epidemic or of threatened existence of general disease of any kind, to adopt and enforce, *summarily*, such sanitary measures and regulations *as he shall deem fit*."

From the facts in the case, it appears that at the time the bill was contracted, the disease known as "Small-pox," had been declared, by the National Board of Health, to be an epidemic throughout the United States; that it had already made its appearance in two towns in the State, in one of which it had assumed the form of an epidemic; that the Health Officer was of the opinion that this city was threatened with the disease; and that in the exercise of his discretion, he decided to take such precautionary measures, as to him seemed necessary and expedient, to protect the city, and he therefore summarily ordered a general vaccination of our citizens, which is a recognized mode of such prevention.

Did he thereby transcend the powers conferred upon him by the charter? If not, had he then the power to make such contracts, as to him seemed necessary and fit, to carry such order into practical effect?

We believe that it is a principle of law, that where a corporate power is conferred upon a public officer, there is an implied authority given him to do whatever is necessary to carry that power into effect, and any contract entered into by him for that purpose is binding.

Power to do an act, is often conferred upon municipal corporations and corporate officers, in general terms, without being accompanied by any prescribed mode of exercising it.

In such cases, the courts have held, that the governing body necessarily has, to a greater or less extent, a discretion as to the manner in which the power shall be used.

And when the law or charter confers upon a corporate body or officer, power to determine upon the expediency or necessity of the measures adopted by such body or officer, the judgment exercised upon the matters thus committed can not be controlled even by the courts. The decision is final and conclusive, unless the powers committed to such corporation or officer are transcended.

In this case the Health Officer appears to have acted, under the authority given him, in accordance with his discretion, or in the words of the statute he decided "to adopt and enforce such sanitary measures and regulations as he shall deem fit." His act, therefore, in deciding that the necessity existed for doing as he did, is a judicial act. In this respect he is a judicial officer, and his judgment consequently is not subject to revision.

If, therefore, this Board are of the opinion, that the act of the Health Officer was within his powers, they have the authority, and it is their duty, if the Health Officer insists upon the payment of the expense of carrying out his contracts with the several physicians employed by him in the work of vaccination, to appropriate the sum required therefor.

In view, however, of the large expenditure to be incurred in the exercise of his power, and also of the existence of an ordinance (No. 26, approved Dec. 9, 1873.) which provides that "no officer shall bind the city for the payment of money without the authority of the city council," we are of the opinion that notwithstanding the Health Officer's conception of his authority, and that he was not a city officer referred to in the ordinance, it would have been eminently proper, under the circumstances, for him to have consulted with the Board, or at least with its committee on Health, before he entered into any contracts, in the discharge of his duty, by which the city might become liable, especially as no appropriation had been previously made, much less contemplated, to meet any such expenditure.

The undersigned, therefore, of your committee, feel constrained to recommend the approval of the Mayor's warrant for the amount of the bill, $1494-80. But they desire to say, that in their opinion the amount charged, in view of the time expended, is large, and probably greater than could have been arranged, had the matter been first submitted to the Board for a full consideration, before contracts for the work were made.

In justice to the Health Officer, your committee would say, in conclusion that he has expressed to them his regret at his apparent want of courtesy in not laying the matter before them prior to his action, and that he gives to them the assurance that in all cases which are considered *primary* cases of vaccination, the several physicians are to re-examine them, and be satisfied that the work is properly done, without extra charge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. BRIGGS, } Of the Committee
CHAS. E. ALLEN, } on Health

MINORITY REPORT.

The committee on Health to whom was referred the bill of the Health Officer in the sum of $1494.80, incurred in the general vaccination of the city, recently done under his order, are unable to agree upon a common report though we are largely agreed as to the facts in the case, and I most respectfully submit the following as a minority report.

This bill was contracted without consultation with this committee or any member of it, and without the approval of the City Council, and in complete disregard of City ordinance No. 26, approved Dec. 9, 1873, which says: Sec. 1. "No contract shall be made whereby the city of Burlington shall be holden or bound for the payment of any sum of money, nor shall any debt be incurred against the city by any person or persons acting or pretending to act for said city in any capacity whatever, which shall be valid or binding against said city, except the same shall have been previously authorized by the City Council." The next section of this ordinance is equally specific and to the point, but I will no quote it here. This ordinance was in force when this bill was contracted (and there was no possible excuse for not complying with its terms)—

and hence the bill is not a valid and binding claim against the city, and should be disallowed.

The wisdom and propriety of this ordinance can not be questioned. If we ignore its provisions we must expect confusion and improper expenditures, and it is well to have it understood by all persons that the public funds entrusted to our care can only be expended according to the rules adopted therefor. It is not by this claimed that a bill for a few dollars incidental to any department's management, will not be courteously treated, but that a contract like this which called by its terms, for nearly or quite an expenditure of $3500, should not be glibly made and approved without question.

There is another phase of this case more dangerous even than what has yet been stated. While I understand the Health Officer now regrets that he had not followed the requirements of this ordinance, and had the approval of the City Council, yet it should be stated that he claims he had the authority to do what he has done regardless of the ordinance—that the charter, sec. 10, gives him absolute control of the whole matter, and that he took the measures he did relying upon this section. It is my opinion that the general law of the State, sec. 3919, and this section of the charter, and the city ordinance, cannot be construed to sustain him in his position—but rather to the contrary. If the charter warrants his construction claimed, it should be amended at once, and till so amended, or till authoritatively decided as he claims it, all should assume the contrary. If his construction is the true one we are at his mercy without appeal and he *could*, any time, involve us in a half million dollar contract. On his construction of the charter and law he could order sewers placed in every street in the city—could order the water pipes extended half way to Juniper Island to obtain pure water for the use of the city—could order all the swamp land about the South end of the city filled, if in a hasty moment he should decide the health and safety of the city depended upon good sewerage, pure water, and air free from a possible malarial influence. This view of the charter provision makes him more autocratic as to the city than Napoleon ever was to Paris—and the City Council and the rest of the good people would have nothing to do but to get into the trenches and dig to earn enough to meet the taxes thus made necessary.

Nor is this all. My associates on this committee, in the majority report, claim that in addition to this the Health Officer could fix upon the *price*, no matter how unreasonable, at which we could be held to pay for all the work done.

We have had a great small-pox "scare" worked up the past winter—about the time this bill was contracted—through the newspapers, and hence this bill. Two years ago there was a case of small-pox in one of our leading hotels, but no notice was made of it—no general vaccination ordered—the same health officer then as now—but now with at most but two cases in the State, and neither of them within thirty miles of this city, we are treated to this alarm.

Vaccination is unquestioned as a means of preventing a spread of this disease. If resorted to it should be done discreetly and with proper regard to expenses. The committee are unanimous in the opinion that the contract price agreed upon by the Health Officer, was excessive, and that if there had been any consultation about it, it could have been arranged for half or less than half what was paid for it. At the Home for Destitute, and at Providence Orphan Asylum a special contract was made by the Health Officer to have the work done for $10 respectively. There were above one hundred at each place. In the public schools and in the Roman Catholic schools are gatherod over 2000 children, but no special price was fixed for these, different from other places. The practice was to go to the schools and then do the work, and as I understand, two persons could in a half day's session of school vaccinate al there—over 200 in some schools. The price agreed upon for this work other than as above named was 25 cents for each operation—the whole work presented in these bills was done in about twenty days—which to some of the parties engaged gave over $17.50 per day the whole time they were engaged, in addition to their regular practice. The large town of Colchester with a population one-third as large as this city arranged with its regular physicians to travel that town and vaccinate all who would be vaccinated for $300. It would take as long to do that as it would to this city. No great skill is required to vaccinate. Our city is filled with competent persons for this work who could have been employed by the day to do this work for one-third to one-fifth the price paid, no doubt, or to vaccinate all who would be vaccinated for a gross price of from $500 to $750, in addition to the cost of the vaccine matter.

In view of the fact that this work has been entered upon in good faith by the parties named in the bill, and that it was a work proper to be done, I would respectfully advise a payment for the entire vaccination of the city of $750, and such additional sums as the bills for the vaccine matter call for.

All which is respectfully submitted,

C. J. ALGER,

Minority of Committee.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

To the Committee on Health of the Board of Alder men:

I would respectfully report that I have carefully examined the two reports that were submitted by the majority and minority of said committee respecting the bill of the Health Officer, and the question as to the legal liability of the city to pay the same, and that my views, upon thi question, accord, in the main, with the views expressed in the majority report, and that I am clearly of the opinion that the city is legally holden to pay said bill.

The City Charter (Sec. 10.) provides, among other things, that "the Health Officer shall have all the power by law invested in selectmen of towns, for the preservation of health," etc.

It has been *expressly* held by the Supreme Court of this State that the selectmen of a town have the power to make a contract for the vaccination of the entire inhabitants of a town, and that the collection of a tax, assessed to pay the bill for such vaccination, could not be resisted.

The decision of the Supreme Court would of itself settle the question as to the validity of this contract of the Health Officer and as to the liability of the city to pay this bill.

But the City Charter does not stop with simply giving to the Health Officer the same powers as selectmen of towns in such cases.

It further provides, that the Health Officer, "shall have power in times of epidemic or threatened existence of general disease of any kind to adopt and enforce summarily such sanitary measures and regulations as he shall deem fit."

This language, if it means anything, plainly means that in times of a threatened existence of such scourge as the small-pox the Health Officer shall have the power to adopt summarily any and all measures that are generally recognized as preventives of this disease; that vaccination is a general and almost universally recognized preventive of small-pox is the common knowledge of all; that there was such threatened visitation of the small-pox in our city is established by the fact stated in the majority report that "the National Board of Health had declared this disease to be epidemic in our country." Hence there was a full justification for a resort to this usual means to prevent the spread of this disease.

The fact that there have been no cases of small-pox in our city, is no argument against the propriety of the action of the Health Officer in procuring this vaccination, for this very action of his may have been the means that prevented it.

If a mistake is to be made in this matter at all, better a hundred fold that it be made in the line of overcaution by causing vaccination when it is unnecessary, than through the carelessness of a Health Officer have the small-pox become epidemic in our city through neglect of vaccination.

To the statement in the minority report that the action of the Health Officer was in violation of city ordinance No. 26, approved December 9, 1873, it need only be suggested that a city ordinance that is in conflict, or in any way inconsistent, with any of the provisions of the city charter, is invalid and of no effect.

Construing our charter as the Supreme Court have construed a similar statute, it must be held that such city ordinance so far as it has any application to the duties of the Health Officer, is void and of no effect.

An argument in favor of the construction of the city charter, here contended for, may be drawn from the language made use of in enumerating and defining the powers of the Health Officer as compared with the language used in the same section in enumerating and defining the duties and powers of the Overseer of the Poor, Cemetery Commissioners, City Surveyor and Superintendent of the City Water Works. In the cases of these latter officials they are to exercise their powers and duties in obedience to and subject to the direction and control of the City Council; and this is indicated in each case in plain and explicit language; whereas in the case of the Health Officer all such language is omitted.

To the statement in the minority report that if this construction of the charter obtains, the Health Officer can at any time "order sewers placed in every street in the city," can "order the water pipes extended half way to Juniper Island," etc., it may be replied that these illustrations at the first suggestion, are seemingly quite plausible, but upon reflection they are simply absurd.

Sewers can not be placed in every street of our city "summarily." The water pipe can not be extended half way to Juniper Island "summarily." There is a department in our City Government whose specific duty it is to do such work, and if a Health Officer should ever be appointed so visionary or cracked brained as to pass by the proper departments for doing this kind of work and to attempt "summarily" to sewer our entire city, or "summarily" to extend the water pipes to Juniper or Port Kent, the Court of Chancery would as "summarily" sit down on him and stop him, and the City Council would as "summarily" eject him from the office before any great expenditure was made or damage done.

To the idea indirectly suggested in the minority report, that the Health Officer may have the power to order vaccination, but not the power to fix the price at which it may be done, sufficient is said upon that point in the majority report, and my views accord with those therein expressed.

Power to make a contract implies power to make a binding contract, which in this case implies the power to pledge the credit of the city in payment of the work to be done.

Upon the question as to whether or not the Health Officer made as economical a contract in behalf of the city as he might have done, or drove as sharp a bargain with the physicians employed by him as he might, I express no opinion as that involves no legal question.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BALLARD,
City Attorney.

DR. ATWATER'S LETTER.

HEALTH OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Vt., March 22.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to reply to the adverse criticisms contained in the minority report of the committee to whom was referred my claim for expenses incurred in the recent public vaccinations, made for the purpose of protecting this city from an epidemic of small-pox, for it is my earnest desire to retain the confidence you reposed in my discretion, competence and integrity of purpose, when you appointed me to be the city's Health Officer, and this prompts me to endeavor to vindicate myself, with not merely a majority but with every member of your Board, from the charges made, in effect, in this report, of usurpation of authority not belonging to the office and of lack of good business capacity, in making the contracts for the performance of the work, thereby involving the city in an extravagant expenditure of money.

The erroneous statements contained in the minority report should first be corrected, for conclusions drawn from incorrect premises are without force, however emphatic the language used.

1st. It says: "A contract like this, which called by its terms for nearly or quite an expenditure of $3500, should not be glibly made, and unquestionably approved." The interpretation of this passage is not clear to my mind, but if, as I suppose, it means that the contract called for the vaccination of every person in the city, it is not correct, for the vaccination was not compulsory, and the vaccinators were expressly directed to allow all to choose their physician for the operation, and omit all who had been vaccinated recently. The Health Officer knew, if the minority of the committee has not had the experience to enable him to know, that under these conditions and for other reasons the city would be relieved of the expense of vaccinating a large proportion of the inhabitants. Many would decline to be vaccinated at all;—more would choose their own physicians, and pay for it themselves; many would be absent at the time of the call; some would be ill, or have some condition of the constitution, or have had the small-pox, to prevent the operation; and many infants and old people would be omitted. Besides the work could have been stopped at any moment, at the discretion of the Health Officer. Again, the population of the city by the census of 1880 was 11,364, and I can not believe that it had increased to 14 000 in one year and seven months, as it must have done to correspond to the calculation made.

2d. The report says: "I understand the Health Officer now regrets that he had not followed the requirements of this ordinance, and had the approval of the City Council." The minority of the committee has either been incorrectly told, or he heard indistinctly, what the Health Officer did say, which was, in effect, that he regretted his seeming want of courtesy, in not consulting with the Health committee, and he will now further say, that he will sincerely regret, if he does not have the approval of the City Council, for the action under consideration. No, he did not stultify himself, by regretting that he had not followed the requirements of this ordinance, when he did not believe that it had any requirements for him to follow, because, it could not apply to his office.

3d. The report says: "We have had a great small-pox scare, worked up the past Winter, about the time this bill was contracted, through the newspapers, and hence this bill. Two years ago, there was a case of small-pox in one of our leading hotels, but no notice was made of it—no general vaccination ordered,—but now, with at most but two cases in the State, and neither of them within thirty miles of this city, we are treated to this claim." The reply to this is, that during the year 1881, some over 4000 deaths of small-pox were reported to the National Board of Health from twenty-four of the United States, and it is believed that very many were not reported. The disease had become so prevalent that the Board issued the proclamation, at the beginning of the present year, that it was epidemic throughout the United States. The bill then was not contracted for the reason stated, but for a well-grounded belief, upon accurate information, that it was necessary. Since the beginning of the year, and up to the time this report was made, the disease has been in five towns in this State, and in one of them, as a severe epidemic, with eight or ten deaths. With regard to the case of small-pox at one of our leading hotels referred to, I will quote from the Health Officer's report for the year ending December 31, 1879. "In January, 1879, a case of small-pox in a dangerous locality was promptly reported to me by the attending physician. The patient was too seriously ill from the first discovery of the disease, to be removed, therefore active measures were necessary to prevent the spread of the contagion. Isolation was adopted as complete-

ly as practicable under the circumstances. All persons in the immediate vicinity and likely to be exposed, were vaccinated. * * * * * * In short, every precaution was taken, that the seriousness of the matter demanded. * * * * The result obtained in this instance," which was that no other case of small-pox resulted from this one, "is an unanswerable argument to every community, in support of an organized health department, with authority and under obligations to act. If in this emergency it had been no one's prescribed duty to control circumstances, and no extraordinary precautions had been taken, or if divided counsels had prevailed, the contagion, in all human foresight, would have spread, and the suffering and privation entailed upon the victims, and the blow given to the business interests of the city in consequence of alarm, could hardly be over-estimated." Thus it will be seen from this quotation, that a good deal of notice was made of it, by the proper authority, and there was no scare either, and vaccination was performed to the extent necessary.

4th. The report says: "The whole work presented in these bills was done in about 20 days, which to some of the parties engaged gave over $17.50 per day, the whole time they were engaged, in addition to their regular practice." A witness in the courts is sworn to tell not only the truth, but the whole truth. Now, the statement quoted does not tell the whole truth, and I supposed that I had explained this matter to the committee at a conference held previous to their reports, so that it was understood. The whole work represented by these bills was *not* done, or in other words, completed, in about 20 days, by a great deal. In fact, the work has been going on more or less ever since up to the present time. Besides the quotient of $17.50 per day obtained by using an incorrect divisor does not apply to *some* of the parties, but only to one. The statement, "in addition to their regular practice," needs explanation, to avoid wrong construction. The regular practice of a physician is all he can get to do in his profession, subject, of course, to amount of time at his command, and his powers of endurance, and I am sure that none of the physicians employed did get as much to do otherwise, as if they had not been engaged in this work. They were necessarily absent from their offices, the most of the time, and must have lost many calls. I informed the committee that I had positive knowledge that the party referred to in the computation of per diem pay, had lost $25 in one direction only, in consequence of this work

The mere correction of these errors in the report, it seems to me, deprives it of much of the force it may seem to have had.

The clear exposition of the powers of the Health Officer, in the majority report, and the opinion to be given by the City Attorney render it necessary for me to say but little upon this point.

I call your attention to the sections in the charter defining the powers and duties of the various city officers. It will be noticed that in the one, referring to the Health Officer, there is no clause, "subject to the orders and ordinances of the City Council," or restrictions of his authority in any respect, as is the case with many other city officers, noticeably, those having the opportunity to involve the city in financial matters. For instance, the School Commissioners, the City Surveyor, the Superintendent of the City Water Works, the Cemetery Commissioners, the Overseer of the Poor, the Superintendent of the Streets, and Board of Street Commissioners, This fact is significant at least, of the construction intended by the Legislature. Even in the case of the Board of Street Commissioners, composed of three members of your Honorable Board, there is the clause in the charter, "said board shall at all times be subject to the orders and ordinances of the City Council."

The Health Officer is purposely exempt from any restrictions upon his authority, for the objects mentioned in the charter, from the nature of the case. Were it not for this, the office would be completely shorn of its efficiency in emergencies, and would have no duties or responsibilities, except such as could very well be performed and borne by police officers. Therefore, the charter does not recognize or contemplate, in the case of the Health Officer, any subordination to other authority. The delegation of such authority by the law-making power is not novel or unheard of, in Republican or Democratic governments. It is perfectly consistent with the doctrine that power must rest somewhere, else there is no responsibility anywhere, and consequently no efficiency in government. Safety from the tyrannical exercise of such authority lies in the degree of intelligence, natural and acquired, and morality of the mass of the people, forming the government. In this connection, it is well for appointing powers to keep in mind that a large responsibility rests with them, in making their appointments, in such cases. Another point is, that the City Council itself owes its existence to the charter, and it would be inconsistent to admit that it could deprive any other officer of powers conferred by the same charter, by ordinance or otherwise, unless by special permission of the charter. If it could do this, it could as well amend the charter, and I do not think any opinion would go as far as this.

I will only also ask your indulgence further, to say a few words with regard to the wisdom of the contract made to accomplish the object in view, in the matter under consideration.

The report says: "The committee are unanimous in the opinion, that the contract price agreed upon by the Health Officer was excessive, and that if there had been any consultation about it, it could have been arranged for half or less than was paid for it." With all due respect for the opinion of the minority of the committee of the value of professional work and skilled labor apparent from other portions of the report, and the light made of the operation, I can not come to the conclusion that 25 cents for a vaccination is an excessive charge, in view of the knowledge of any competent physician, that many cases require repetition one or more times; many, subsequent medical and surgical treatment, for inflammation or sickness caused, and a still larger proportion are required to be looked after, by request of the subject, whether necessary or not. These were the express or the implied terms of the contract and I have every assurance from information obtained, and the character of the physicians employed, that the terms have been, and are being, honorably fulfilled.

Again, the the report says: "Our city is filled with competent persons for this work, who could have been employed to do this work for one-fifth the price paid, no doubt, by the day." If we leave out the word "competent," I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of this statement, and I could have done better than this, but these persons are needed "to get into the trenches and dig," (to quote from the report), and they would be just as honorably employed, and get as good pay in proportion to the service rendered, as if they had been employed to vaccinate the city. If the result of a "consultation about it," had been to employ these persons, I do not regret the loss. I would not dare, though an autocrat, to take the responsibility imposed upon me, by the employment of such agents. But I deny most emphatically that the city is filled with persons "competent" to do the work.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that there ought not to be any fears of a *dynasty*, during the short period that will elapse, before the expiration of the present Health Officer's term of office.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. ATWATER,
Health Officer.

No. 10467 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brattleboro' Vt.

May 8, 1882

Holton Henry D

Rel to reports

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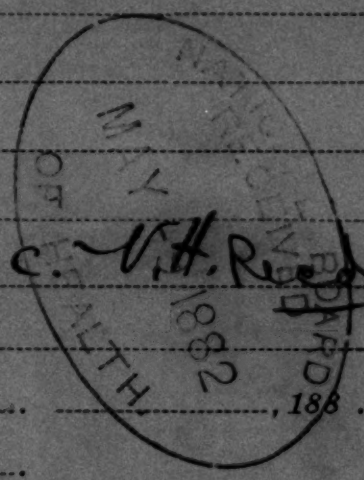

Referred to C. C. V. H. Reed

Acknowledgment in

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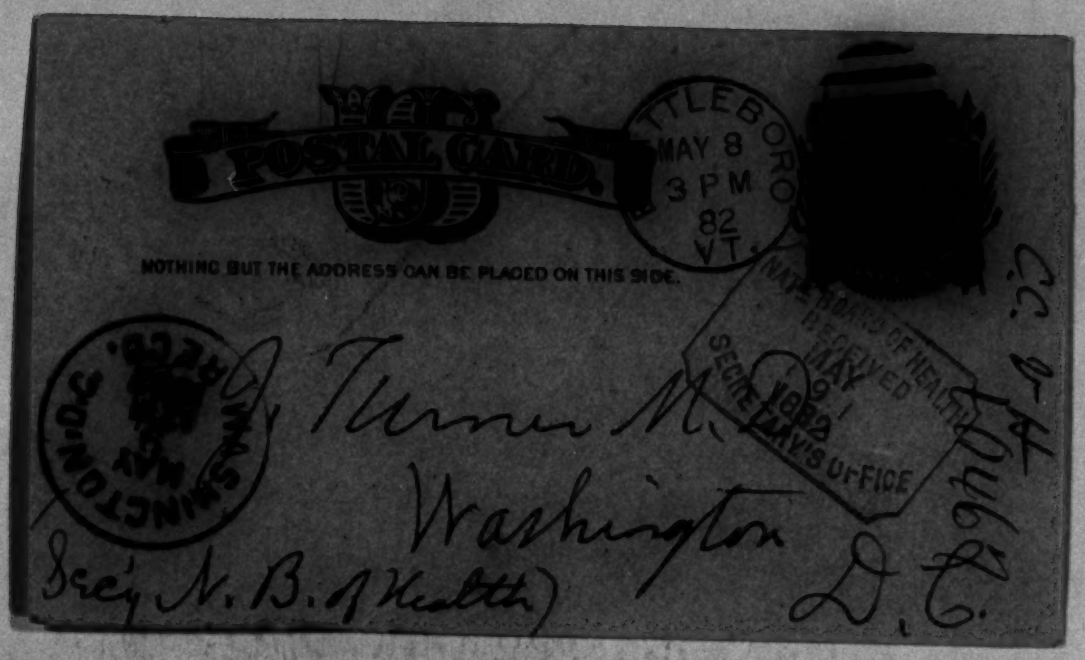
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Cc

Brattleboro Vt- May 8 1882

Dr Turner

The first three weeks of Apr I was absent from home- However the Saturday I sent- the returns for the month and wrote you. I will send them again today

Yours truly Henry D Holton

No. 10782 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

,1882

Atwater H.H.
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Circular rel. to
Duties of Health Officer.

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Cross References:

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BOARD OF HEALTH
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[From the Burlington Daily Free Press & Times of April 1st, 1882.]

Duties and Obligations of the Health Officer.

City of Burlington.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 18th, 1882.

The Committee on Health to whom was referred the bill of the Health Officer enumerating the several items of charges, allowed by him to physicians of the city for vaccinations performed under his general order, would respectfully report that they have considered the same and find that the *first* question to be determined is whether the Health Officer had power to order the work done, and *second* whether he had the authority to bind the City for the payment of the same.

Section 5 of the City Charter provides for the appointment of a Health Officer, whose powers are specifically prescribed in the closing paragraph of Section 10, of the charter. In this paragraph, it is provided that in addition to "all the powers by law invested in selectmen of towns or the preservation of health," etc., (see sections 3919-3922, of the Revised Laws of Vermont for duty of selectmen in cases of small pox,) the Health Officer "shall have power in times of epidemic or of threatened existence of general disease of any kind, to adopt and enforce, *summarily*, such sanitary measures and regulations *as he shall deem fit*."

From the facts in the case, it appears that at the time the bill was contracted, the disease known as "Small-pox," had been declared, by the National Board of Health, to be an epidemic throughout the United States; that it had already made its appearance in two towns in the State, in one of which it had assumed the form of an epidemic; that the Health Officer was of the opinion that this city was threatened with the disease; and that in the exercise of his discretion, he decided to take such precautionary measures, as to him seemed necessary and expedient, to protect the city, and he therefore summarily ordered a general vaccination of our citizens, which is a recognized mode of such prevention.

Did he thereby transcend the powers conferred upon him by the charter? If not, had he then the power to make such contracts, as to him seemed necessary and fit, to carry such order into practical effect?

We believe that it is a principle of law, that where a corporate power is conferred upon a public officer, there is an implied authority given him to do whatever is necessary to carry that power into effect, and any contract entered into by him for that purpose is binding.

Power to do an act, is often conferred upon municipal corporations and corporate officers, in general terms, without being accompanied by any prescribed mode of exercising it.

In such cases, the courts have held, that the governing body necessarily has, to a greater or less extent, a discretion as to the manner in which the power shall be used.

And when the law or charter confers upon a corporate body or officer, power to determine upon the expediency or necessity of the measures adopted by such body or officer, the judgment exercised upon the matters thus committed can not be controlled even by the courts. The decision is final and conclusive, unless the powers committed to such corporation or officer are transcended.

In this case the Health Officer appears to have acted, under the authority given him, in accordance with his discretion, or in the words of the statute he decided "to adopt and enforce such sanitary measures and regulations as he shall deem fit." His act, therefore, in deciding that the necessity existed for doing as he did, is a judicial act. In this respect he is a judicial officer, and his judgment consequently is not subject to revision.

If, therefore, this Board are of the opinion, that the act of the Health Officer was within his powers, they have the authority, and it is their duty, if the Health Officer insists upon the payment of the expense of carrying out his contracts with the several physicians employed by him in the work of vaccination, to appropriate the sum required therefor.

In view, however, of the large expenditure to be incurred in the exercise of his power, and also of the existence of an ordinance (No. 26, approved Dec. 9, 1873.) which provides that "no officer shall bind the city for the payment of money without the authority of the city council," we are of the opinion that notwithstanding the Health Officer's conception of his authority, and that he was not a city officer referred to in the ordinance, it would have been eminently proper, under the circumstances, for him to have consulted with the Board, or at least with its committee on Health, before he entered into any contracts, in the discharge of his duty, by which the city might become liable, especially as no appropriation had been previously made, much less contemplated, to meet any such expenditure.

The undersigned, therefore, of your committee, feel constrained to recommend the approval of the Mayor's warrant for the amount of the bill, $1494-30. But they desire to say, that in their opinion the amount charged, in view of the time expended, is large, and probably greater than could have been arranged, had the matter been first submitted to the Board for a full consideration, before contracts for the work were made.

In justice to the Health Officer, your committee would say, in conclusion that he has expressed to them his regret at his apparent want of courtesy in not laying the matter before them prior to his action, and that he gives to them the assurance that in all cases which are considered *primary* cases of vaccination, the several physicians are to re-examine them, and be satisfied that the work is properly done, without extra charge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. BRIGGS, } Of the Committee
CHAS. E. ALLEN, } on Health

MINORITY REPORT.

The committee on Health to whom was referred the bill of the Health Officer in the sum of $1494.30, incurred in the general vaccination of the city, recently done under his order, are unable to agree upon a common report though we are largely agreed as to the facts in the case, and I most respectfully submit the following as a minority report.

This bill was contracted without consultation with this committee or any member of it, and without the approval of the City Council, and in complete disregard of City ordinance No. 26, approved Dec. 9, 1873, which says: Sec. 1. "No contract shall be made whereby the city of Burlington shall be holden or bound for the payment of any sum of money, nor shall any debt be incurred against the city by any person or persons acting or pretending to act for said city in any capacity whatever, which shall be valid or binding against said city, except the same shall have been previously authorized by the City Council." The next section of this ordinance is equally specific and to the point, but I will no quote it here. This ordinance was in force when this bill was contracted (and there was no possible excuse for not complying with its terms)—

and hence the bill is not a valid and binding claim against the city, and should be disallowed.

The wisdom and propriety of this ordinance can not be questioned. If we ignore its provisions we must expect confusion and improper expenditures, and it is well to have it understood by all persons that the public funds entrusted to our care can only be expended according to the rules adopted therefor. It is not by this claimed that a bill for a few dollars incidental to any department's management, will not be courteously treated, but that a contract like this which called by its terms, for nearly or quite an expenditure of $3500, should not be glibly made and approved without question.

There is another phase of this case more dangerous even than what has yet been stated. While I understand the Health Officer now regrets that he had not followed the requirements of this ordinance, and had the approval of the City Council, yet it should be stated that he claims he had the authority to do what he has done regardless of the ordinance—that the charter, sec. 10, gives him absolute control of the whole matter, and that he took the measures he did relying upon this section. It is my opinion that the general law of the State, sec. 3919, and this section of the charter, and the city ordinance, cannot be construed to sustain him in his position—but rather to the contrary. If the charter warrants his construction claimed, it should be amended at once, and till so amended, or till authoritatively decided as he claims it, all should assume the contrary. If his construction is the true one we are at his mercy without appeal and he *could*, any time, involve us in a half million dollar contract. On his construction of the charter and law he could order sewers placed in every street in the city—could order the water pipes extended half way to Juniper Island to obtain pure water for the use of the city—could order all the swamp land about the South end of the city filled, if in a hasty moment he should decide the health and safety of the city depended upon good sewerage, pure water, and air free from a possible malarial influence. This view of the charter provision makes him more autocratic as to the city than Napoleon ever was to Paris—and the City Council and the rest of the good people would have nothing to do but to get into the trenches and dig to earn enough to meet the taxes thus made necessary.

Nor is this all. My associates on this committee, in the majority report, claim that in addition to this the Health Officer could fix upon the *price*, no matter how unreasonable, at which we could be held to pay for all the work done.

We have had a great small-pox "scare" worked up the past winter—about the time this bill was contracted—through the newspapers, and hence this bill. Two years ago there was a case of small-pox in one of our leading hotels, but no notice was made of it—no general vaccination ordered—the same health officer then as now—but now with at most but two cases in the State, and neither of them within thirty miles of this city, we are treated to this alarm.

Vaccination is unquestioned as a means of preventing a spread of this disease. If resorted to it should be done discreetly and with proper regard to expenses. The committee are unanimous in the opinion that the contract price agreed upon by the Health Officer, was excessive, and that if there had been any consultation about it, it could have been arranged for half or less than half what was paid for it. At the Home for Destitute, and at Providence Orphan Asylum a special contract was made by the Health Officer to have the work done for $10 respectively. There were above one hundred at each place. In the public schools and in the Roman Catholic schools are gatherod over 2000 children, but no special price was fixed for these, different from other places. The practice was to go to the schools and then do the work, and as I understand, two persons could in a half day's session of school vaccinate all there—over 200 in some schools. The price agreed upon for this work other than as above named was 25 cents for each operation—the whole work presented in these bills was done in about twenty days—which to some of the parties engaged gave over $17.50 per day the whole time they were engaged, in addition to their regular practice. The large town of Colchester with a population one-third as large as this city arranged with its regular physicians to travel that town and vaccinate all who would be vaccinated for $300. It would take as long to do that as it would to this city. No great skill is required to vaccinate. Our city is filled with competent persons for this work who could have been employed by the day to do this work for one-third to one-fifth the price paid, no doubt, or to vaccinate all who would be vaccinated for a gross price of from $500 to $750, in addition to the cost of the vaccine matter.

In view of the fact that this work has been entered upon in good faith by the parties named in the bill, and that it was a work proper to be done, I would respectfully advise a payment for the entire vaccination of the city of $750, and such additional sums as the bills for the vaccine matter call for.

All which is respectfully submitted,

C. J. ALGER,

Minority of Committee.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

To the Committee on Health of the Board of Aldermen:

I would respectfully report that I have carefully examined the two reports that were submitted by the majority and minority of said committee respecting the bill of the Health Officer, and the question as to the legal liability of the city to pay the same, and that my views, upon this question, accord, in the main with the views expressed in the majority report, and that I am clearly of the opinion that the city is legally holden to pay said bill.

The City Charter (Sec 10.) provides, among other things, that "the Health Officer shall have all the power by law invested in selectmen of towns, for the preservation of health," etc

It has been *expressly* held by the Supreme Court of this State that the selectmen of a town have the power to make a contract for the vaccination of the entire inhabitants of a town, and that the collection of a tax, assessed to pay the bill for such vaccination, could not be resisted.

The decision of the Supreme Court would of itself settle the question as to the validity of this contract of the Health Officer and as to the liability of the city to pay this bill.

But the City Charter does not stop with simply giving to the Health Officer the same powers as selectmen of towns in such cases.

It further provides, that the Health Officer, "shall have power in times of epidemic or threatened existence of general disease of any kind to adopt and enforce summarily such sanitary measures and regulations as he shall deem fit."

This language, if it means anything, plainly means that in times of a threatened existence of such scourge as the small-pox the Health Officer shall have the power to adopt summarily any and all measures that are generally recognized as preventives of this disease; that vaccination is a general and almost universally recognized preventive of small-pox is the common knowledge of all; that there was such threatened visitation of the small-pox in our city is established by the fact stated in the majority report that "the National Board of Health had declared this disease to be epidemic in our country." Hence there was a full justification for a resort to this usual means to prevent the spread of this disease.

The fact that there have been no cases of small-pox in our city, is no argument against the propriety of the action of the Health Officer in procuring this vaccination, for this very action of his may have been the means that prevented it.

If a mistake is to be made in this matter at all, better a hundred fold that it be made in the line of overcaution by causing vaccination when it is unnecessary, than through the carelessness of a Health Officer have the small-pox become epidemic in our city through neglect of vaccination.

To the statement in the minority report that the action of the Health Officer was in violation of city ordinance No. 26, approved December 9, 1873, it need only be suggested that a city ordinance that is in conflict, or in any way inconsistent, with any of the provisions of the city charter, is invalid and of no effect.

Construing our charter as the Supreme Court have construed a similar statute, it must be held that such city ordinance so far as it has any application to the duties of the Health Officer, is void and of no effect.

An argument in favor of the construction of the city charter, here contended for, may be drawn from the language made use of in enumerating and defining the powers of the Health Officer as compared with the language used in the same section in enumerating and defining the duties and powers of the Overseer of the Poor, Cemetery Commissioners, City Surveyor and Superintendent of the City Water Works. In the cases of these latter officials they are to exercise their powers and duties in obedience to and subject to the direction and control of the City Council; and this is indicated in each case in plain and explic t language; whereas in the case of the Health Officer all such langua e is omitted.

To the statement in the minority report that if this construction of the charter obta'ns, the Health Officer can at any time "order sewers placed in every street in the city," can "order the water pipes extended half way to Juniper Island," etc., it may be replied that these illustrations at the first suggestion, are seemingly quite plausible, but upon reflection they are simply absurd.

Sewers can not be placed in every street of our city "summarily." The water pipe can not be extended half way to Juniper Island "summarily." There is a department in our City Government whose specific duty it is to do s ich work, and if a Health Officer should ever be appointed so visionary or cracked brained as to pass by the proper departments for doing this kind of work and to attempt "summarily" to sewer our entire city, or "summ r ly" to extend the water pipes to Juniper or Port Kent, the Court of Chancery would as "summarily" sit down on him and stop him, and the City Council would as "summarily" eject him from the office before any great expenditure was made or damage done.

To the idea indirectly suggested in the minority report, th t the Health Officer may have the power to order vaccination, but not the power to fix the price at which it may be done, sufficient is said upon that point in the majority report, and my views accord with those therein expressed.

Power to make a contract implies power to make a binding contract, which in this case implies the power to pledge t e cre it of the city in payment of the work to be done.

Upon the question as to whether or not the Health Officer made as economical a contract in behalf of the city as he might have done, or drove as sharp a bargain with the physicians employe d by him as he might, I express no opinion as that involves no legal quest on.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BALLARD,
City Attorney.

DR ATWATER'S LETTER.

HEALTH OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Vt., March 22.

T. the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to reply to the adverse criticisms contained in the minority report of the committee to whom was referred my claim for expenses incurred in the recent public vaccinations, made for the purpose of protecting this city from an epidemic of small-pox, for it is my earnest desire to retain the confidence you reposed in my discretion, competence and integrity of purpose, when you appointed me to be the city's Health Officer, and this prompts me to endeavor to vindicate myself, with not merely a majority but with e very member of your Board, from the charges made, in effect, in this report, of usurpation of authority not belonging to the office and of lack of good business capacity, in making the contracts for the performance of the work, thereby involving the city in an extravagant expenditure of money.

The erroneous statements contained in the minority report should first be corrected, for conclusions drawn from incorrect premises are without fo ce, however emphatic the language used.

1st. It says: "A contract like this, which called by its terms for nearly or quite an expen iture of $3500, should not be glibly made, and unquestionably approved." The interpretation of this passage is not clear to my mind, but if, as I suppose, it means that the contract called for the vaccination of every person in the city, it is not correct, for the vaccination was not compulsory, and the vaccinators were expressly directed to allow all to choose their physician for the operation, and omit all who had been vaccinated recently. The Health Officer knew, if the minority of the committee has not had the experience to enable him to know, that under these conditions and for other reasons the city would be relieved of the expense of vaccinating a large proportion of the inhabitants. Many would decline to be vaccinated at all; more would choose their own physicians, and pay for it themselves; many would be absent at the time of the ca l; some would be ill, or have some condition of the constitution, or have had the small-pox, to prevent the operation; and many infants and old people would be omitted. Besides the work could have been stopped at any moment, at the discretion of the Health Officer. Again, the population of the city by the census of 1880 was 11,364, and I can not believe that it had increased to 14 000 in one year and seven months, as it must have done to correspond to the calculation made.

2d. The report says: "I understand the Health Officer now regrets that he had not followed the requirements of this ordinance, and had the approval of the City Council." The minority of the committee has either been incorrectly told, or he heard indistinctly, what the Health Officer did say, which wa , in effect, that he regretted his seeming want of courtesy, in not consulting with the Health committee, and he will now further say, that he will sincerely regret, if he does not have the approval of the City Council, for the action under consideration. No, he did not stultify himself, by regretting that he had not fo lowed the requirements of this ordinance, when he did not believe that it had any requirements for him to follow, because, it could not apply to his office.

3d. The report says: "We have had a great small-pox scare, worked up the past Winter, about the time this bill was contracted, through the newspapers, and hence this bill. Two years ago, there was a case of small-pox in one of our leading hotels, but no notice was made of it—no general vaccination ordered,—but now, with at most but two cases in the State, and neither of them within thirty miles of this city, we are treated to this claim." The reply to this is, that during the year 1881, some over 4000 deaths of small-pox were reported to the National Board of Health from twenty-four of the United States, and it is believed that very many were not reported. The disease had become so prevalent that the Board issued the pr c amation, at the beginning of the present year, that it was epidemic throughout the United States. The bill then was not contracted for the reason stated, but for a well-grounded belief, upon accurate information, that it was necessary. Since the beginning of the year, and up to the time this report was made, the disease has been in five towns in this State, and in one of them, as a severe epidemic, with eight or ten deaths. With regard to the case of small-pox at one of our leading hotels referred to, I will quote from the Health Officer's report for the year ending December 31, 1879. "In January, 1879, a case of small-pox in a dangerous locality was promptly reported to me by the attending physician. The patient was too seriously ill from the first discovery of the disease, to be removed, therefore active measures were necessary to prevent the spread of the contagion. Isolation was adopted as complete-

ly as practicable under the circumstances. All persons in the immediate vicinity and likely to be exposed, were vaccinated. * * * * * * In short, every precaution was taken, that the seriousness of the matter demanded. * * * * The result obtained in this instance," which was that no other case of small-pox resulted from this one, "is an unanswerable argument to every community, in support of an organized health department, with authority and under obligations to act. If in this emergency it had been no one's prescribed duty to control circumstances, and no extraordinary precautions had been taken, or if divided counsels had prevailed, the contagion, in all human foresight, would have spread, and the suffering and privation entailed upon the victims, and the blow given to the business interests of the city in consequence of alarm, could hardly be over-estimated." Thus it will be seen from this quotation, that a good deal of notice was made of it, by the proper authority, and there was no scare either, and vaccination was performed to the extent necessary.

4th. The report says: "The whole work presented in these bills was done in about 20 days, which to some of the parties engaged gave over $17.50 per day, the whole time they were engaged, in addition to their regular practice." A witness in the courts is sworn to tell not only the truth, but the whole truth. Now, the statement quoted does not tell the whole truth, and I supposed that I had explained this matter to the committee at a conference held previous to their reports, so that it was understood. The whole work represented by these bills was *not* done, or in other words, completed, in about 20 days, by a great deal. In fact, the work has been going on more or less ever since up to the present time. Besides the quotient of $17.50 per day obtained by using an incorrect divisor does not apply to *some* of the parties, but only to one. The statement, "in addition to their regular practice," needs explanation, to avoid wrong construction. The regular practice of a physician is all he can get to do in his profession, subject, of course, to amount of time at his command, and his powers of endurance, and I am sure that none of the physicians employed did get as much to do otherwise, as if they had not been engaged in this work. They were necessarily absent from their offices, the most of the time, and must have lost many calls. I informed the committee that I had positive knowledge that the party referred to in the computation of per diem pay, had lost $25 in one direction only, in consequence of this work

The mere correction of these errors in the report, it seems to me, deprives it of much of the force it may seem to have had.

The clear exposition of the powers of the Health Officer, in the majority report, and the opinion to be given by the City Attorney render it necessary for me to say but little upon this point.

I call your attention to the sections in the charter defining the powers and duties of the various city officers. It will be noticed that in the one, referring to the Health Officer, there is no clause, "subject to the orders and ordinances of the City Council," or restrictions of his authority in any respect, as is the case with many other city officers, noticeably, those having the opportunity to involve the city in financial matters. For instance, the School Commissioners, the City Surveyor, the Superintendent of the City Water Works, the Cemetery Commissioners, the Overseer of the Poor, the Superintendent of the Streets, and Board of Street Commissioners, This fact is significant at least, of the construction intended by the Legislature. Even in the case of the Board of Street Commissioners, composed of three members of your Honorable Board, there is the clause in the charter, "said board shall at all times be subject to the orders and ordinances of the City Council."

The Health Officer is purposely exempt from any restrictions upon his authority, for the objects mentioned in the charter, from the nature of the case. Were it not for this, the office would be completely shorn of its efficiency in emergencies, and would have no duties or responsibilities, except such as could very well be performed and borne by police officers. Therefore, the charter does not recognize or contemplate, in the case of the Health Officer, any subordination to other authority. The delegation of such authority by the law-making power is not novel or unheard of, in Republican or Democratic governments. It is perfectly consistent with the doctrine that power must rest somewhere, else there is no responsibility anywhere, and consequently no efficiency in government. Safety from the tyrannical exercise of such authority lies in the degree of intelligence, natural and acquired, and morality of the mass of the people, forming the government. In this connection, it is well for appointing powers to keep in mind that a large responsibility rests with them, in making their appointments, in such cases. Another point is, that the City Council itself owes its existence to the charter, and it would be inconsistent to admit that it could deprive any other officer of powers conferred by the same charter, by ordinance or otherwise, unless by special permission of the charter. If it could do this, it could as well amend the charter, and I do not think any opinion would go as far as this.

I will only also ask your indulgence further, to say a few words with regard to the wisdom of the contract made to accomplish the object in view, in the matter under consideration.

The report says: "The committee are unanimous in the opinion, that the contract price agreed upon by the Health Officer was excessive, and that if there had been any consultation about it, it could have been arranged for half or less than was paid for it." With all due respect for the opinion of the minority of the committee of the value of professional work and skilled labor apparent from other portions of the report, and the light made of the operation, I can not come to the conclusion that 25 cents for a vaccination is an excessive charge, in view of the knowledge of any competent physician, that many cases require repetition one or more times; many, subsequent medical and surgical treatment, for inflammation or sickness caused, and a still larger proportion are required to be looked after, by request of the subject, whether necessary or not. These were the express or the implied terms of the contract and I have every assurance from information obtained, and the character of the physicians employed, that the terms have been, and are being, honorably fulfilled.

Again, the the report says: "Our city is filled with competent persons for this work, who could have been employed to do this work for one-fifth the price paid, no doubt, by the day." If we leave out the word "competent," I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of this statement, and I could have done better than this, but these persons are needed "to get into the trenches and dig," (to quote from the report), and they would be just as honorably employed, and get as good pay in proportion to the service rendered, as if they had been employed to vaccinate the city. If the result of a "consultation about it," had been to employ these persons, I do not regret the loss. I would not dare, though an autocrat, to take the responsibility imposed upon me, by the employment of such agents. But I deny most emphatically that the city is filled with persons "competent" to do the work.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that there ought not to be any fears of a *dynasty*, during the short period that will elapse, before the expiration of the present Health Officer's term of office.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. ATWATER,
Health Officer.

No. 1116 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Burlington Vt.

June 29, 1882

Smyth G. A.

Rel. to closing up
work on hand.

2 Com. July 11/82

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 367 July 5, 1882.

" " No 14 p. 367 " 11 "

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -1 1882

N 11164 Burlington Vt. 29/6 '82

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL -1 1882
OF HEALTH.

Dr. T. J. Turner
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your communi-
cation of the 23rd inst., informing
me officially of the action of the
Board in regard to the investiga-
tions at Newport has been for-
warded me.

I suppose that instructions
have been sent to Prof. Rumpelly
in regard to all matters which

may need to be attended to
in closing up the work. Prof. Pum-
pelly will, probably not, however, return
to Newport until about the mid-
dle of August, & may not re-
ceive your communications
promptly, as he is out of the reach
of mails now most of the time.
If there are any matters, there-
fore, needing immediate atten-
tion, which the Board would like
in his absence,
to have me see to, I will attend
to them at once after my return
in July on receipt of instructions
from you.

I remain

Yours very respectfully & sincerely.

Geo. A. Smyth

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 52

Target 3

State Reports

West Virginia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 958 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va.
July 22, 1879.

Edwards T. O.

Submits extracts of ordinances of city in rel. to health, & desires some in specific blanks

Send rules.

Sent July 30th

CF

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUL 24 1879

12

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING,

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUL 24 1879

Wheeling, W. Va. July 22d 1879

Secty National Bd of Health

Dear Sir

I have the honor to submit herewith extracts from the Ordinances of this City, in relation to Health.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, without permission from the Health Officer, or in his absence, from the Mayor of the City, to bring or cause to be brought or to assist in bringing within this city any person having the small pox, varioloid, Asiatic cholera or any other formidable contagious disease, and any person receiving such permission shall use all possible care and diligence to prevent any communication with the diseased person"

"If any person having the small pox, varioloid, Asiatic cholera or other formidable contagious disease shall be brought to the city it shall

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. JUN 24 1879 18

BOARD OF HEALTH

be the duty of the Physician attending and of every one to whose house said diseased person shall be taken, forthwith to cause notice of the fact to be given to the Health Officer or in his absence to the Mayor."

"The Health Officer shall have authority to prohibit any person from entering or leaving any house or the premises attached thereto, when any person may be found diseased with any formidable contagious disease, and for this purpose he may cause such house to be guarded, and shall designate such house by a flag of yellow flannel."

"It shall be the duty of every physician in the city to report promptly to the Health Officer every case of small pox, varioloid, cerebro spinal fever or any other formidable contagious disease which he or she shall attend, in

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

BOARD
OF HEALTH.

Wheeling, W. Va. 1879 18

care no physician is in attendance it shall be the duty of the house holder to report to the Health Officer any case of contagious disease.

The Health Officer shall have authority to direct the removal of any diseased person from any part of the city if he shall be of the opinion that the public health would be endangered by his or her remaining therein. And if any sick person shall be removed the Health Officer shall cause such person to be provided with every necessary comfort and convenience and to be attended by skillful physicians and attendance, the expenses there of shall be chargable to the city.

In view of the above ordinances and the usual penalties attached, and of the fact that communication by this city with the

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

JUL 24 1979
OF HEALTH

Wheeling, W. Va. 18

infected region can only be had by persons or baggage that have passed through several changes, both by rail and boat, and the transfers inspection and disinfection required by your rules, our communication being only through many changes and re shipments, I have not as yet thought it necessary to recomend to our city council the adoption of your rules and regulations.

A thorough inspection of the city is made every thing I have caused another to be made this summer, which is now in progress, I will thank you for some of the inspection blanks, referred to in your last Bulletin.

Your Obedient servant
T O Edwards

No. 1233

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling, W. Va.
Aug 1, 1879

Edwards, Dr. J. O.

Asks that population be placed at 30,000 instead of 35,000 as it appears in the Bulletin

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE [redacted]

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
AUG 4 1879
DATE [redacted]
REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

1233

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. Aug 1 1879

Secy Mail Bd of Health

Dear Sir I have the honor to enclose my monthly report for July 1879. Please correct in your bulletin the population of this City, you have it 35.000, it should be 31.000, our actual population is about 200 short of this by the last school census of a year ago.

Respy Yours
J T Edwards MD

No. 2364 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va.

Sept 8, 1879

Jefson S. L.

Will act as corresp
gives acct of
prevalence of Diphtheria
in above city.
Incloses newspaper
slip on subject.

one paper 5,5

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 15.

15

J. M. Smith

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879
OF HEALTH

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 29th

Prelate Assistant

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

L.P. Wheeling, W. Va. 364

Sept. 8 - 1879.

S. A. L. Ipson writes as follows:

Dr. Z. J. Turner
Sec. N. B. of Health

Dear Sir;

Your circular letter of the 4th inst, requesting me to act as the Correspondent of the Board at this point, is received. I am willing to aid your Board, so far as lies in my power, in the very necessary work of laying before the people information on sanitary subjects, and in making known the proper methods of preventing and suppressing disease.

The city is at present very much agitated by the prevalence of diphtheria, which has existed ~~in the city~~ for some months past, and has been almost entirely confined to one section ~~of the city~~

Our laws not requiring physicians to report to the Health Officer any diseases except Small-pox Cholera or Yellow fever, I can give you not idea of the number of cases that have occurred. From the Registration Book of the Health Officer, I extract the following Deaths from diphtheria in April 1 (in 3d. Ward), May 1 (in 6th Ward), June 0, July 7 (all in 4th Ward), Aug. 17 (of which 9 were in 4th. Ward, 2 in 3d., 3 in 1st. & 1 each in 2d. 5th. & 6th. Wards.) How many deaths have occurred there for during present month, I cannot inform you.

From the above, it will be seen that of 24 deaths occurring during July & August from diphtheria, 16 were in the 4th. Ward, and 3 others in the 3d & 5th. one of which joins

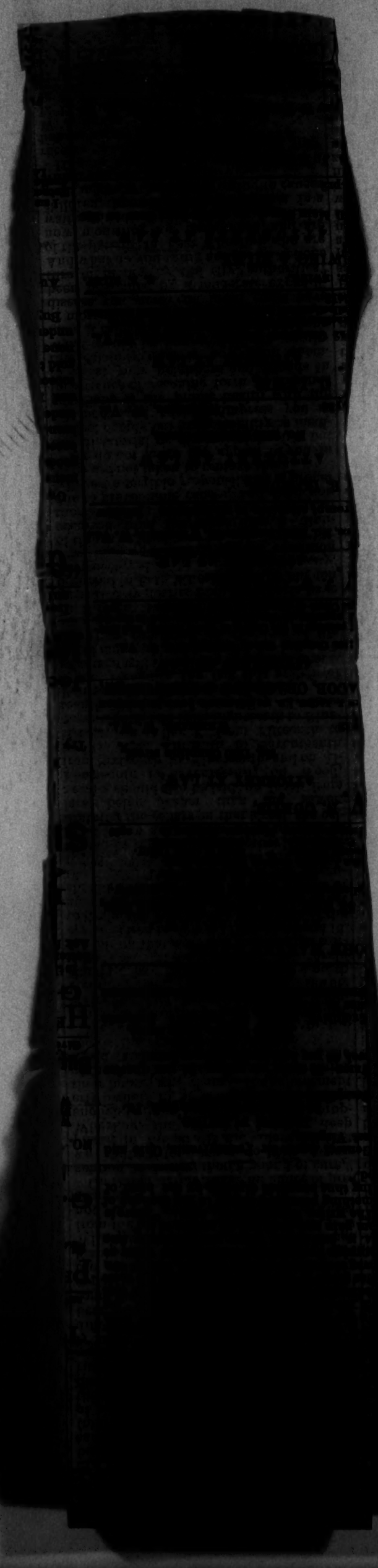
the 4th. on each side. For the sanitary condition of this part of the city, I refer you to the accompany slips, cut from our local paper. In the main, I can subscribe to the facts there set forth, and may remark in addition, that the 4th. Ward contains a much larger proportion living in alleys, than any other part of the city. These people are mostly poor, ignorant, and careless concerning the observation of any hygienic laws. Many of them, if placed in a palace, would soon render it a hovel as to filthiness. However much the city may do for such people, death will always reap a large harvest among them, because poverty and ignorance will ever combine to trample under

post all laws looking towards
the permanent sanitary improve-
ment especially of the homes
of such people. I am some-
times tempted to look upon
a large infant mortality among the
poor and vicious as a not alto-
gether unmitigated evil, since
a large number of children is
the means of entailing that
poverty and ignorance which
have been the original cause of
the large mortality. However, I am
not prepared at present to have
such sentiments put in print
with my name attached.
Believing that you will find the
main facts connected with our
present epidemic set forth in the
slips inclosed, I forbear writing any-
thing further at present. My im-
pression is, that the disease is

not at present on the increase,
but if anything of interest occurs,
I will keep you advised; or if
you prefer to correspond with the
present H. O. Dr. J. O. Edwards, who
knows of the deaths occurring better than
I can, I respectfully refer you to him.

The population of Wheeling, as
shown by a recent census taken
for school purposes, is a little
under 30.0000. Allowing for a few
omissions which may have been
made from want of care, (since the
principal object was to secure the
no. of children of school age) we
may put the pop. down at 30.0000 —
It is certainly within a few hundred
of that, above or below.

Hoping I have given you enough
facts from which to "glean" an
abstract" which shall be of
some use at least in impressing



DIPHTHERIA.

Visit of the Health Committee and Others on Saturday to the Infected District—What Was Seen and What is Necessary.

For some time past our city has been stricken with that destroyer diphtheria in different localities, but especially in that quarter known as East Wheeling, where its ravages have been so fearful among the children that it became epidemic. The great number of deaths and the miserable sanitary condition of the infected district at length aroused the physicians practicing in it, as well as others aware of its condition, to a realization of the fact that unless a municipal effort were made in the matter the disease would assume yet greater proportions, and by contagion infect the whole city. Accordingly a petition embodying their ideas on the subject, and reciting the condition of affairs in East Wheeling, the alarming number of deaths and the decided prospects for more under the present regime, and also emphasizing the fact of their, the Council's, responsibility in the matter, was presented to that body on last Tuesday night, and referred to the Committee on Health for report. Certain of these physicians signified their readiness to accompany this committee at its convenience through the district in question and practically to demonstrate the truth of the specifications of their petition, and to show them also greater evils than they yet had complained of. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, it was agreed that the committee, in company with such physicians as were necessary, should make the tour. About 2 o'clock Dr. Geo. Baird, City Surveyor Peterson, Health Officer Edwards, Committeemen Schultz, Caldwell, A. Hughes, McAdams, Kimberly and Reeves, accompanied by a representative from this paper, left the Court House, the whole in the wake of Drs. Baird and Councilman Kimberly, the latter on horseback, and a member from the ward to be visited, and whose aid in the matter was invaluable.) The first place visited was the Soap factory of Custer & Gruber, near the creek and immediately next the oil refinery of Warren & Co. This establishment had evidently been notified of the approach of the visitors, as one of the proprietors was at the door and went through it with us. The whole building had been recently limed and put in good shape. Yet it was still a soap factory, and the fact couldn't be disguised, the "scent of the — hung 'round it still," and prepared as it was for visitors, the odors arising from the matter there were sickening in the extreme. Leaving this place, Alley 16 was the next objective point, and was entered from Wood street by the carriages of the party. This alley differs from a street only in name as it is full of tenement houses, and all densely packed with people of various grades. From Wood to Jacob in this alley, which is a paved one, runs a gutter, as nearly in the centre as possible. Into this gutter are drained all the washing water, slops and refuse from the corresponding Square on the South side of Eighteenth street, and also of the residents of the alley itself, besides the garbage not collected by the carts of the garbage haulers. From the cellars and yards of nearly every house could be seen these dirty streams of water running into the alley, where their exhalations could contribute to oppress the already tainted and death-dealing atmosphere that is breathed by that stricken community. Crossing Jacob street, further west, a similar condition of affairs prevailed, so far as bad odors are concerned, only heightened a little by the offensive presence of a butcher house on the northen side of the alley. One can hardly conceive of the extremely dirty and filthy condition of these alleys, now of the misery and poverty existing in them until he sees them in all their filth and horror, and after that he is not surprised at the ravages of any epidemic [illegible] obvious to the committee, and so far as their recommendation and influence can go toward it one will soon be there. The attention of the committee was next directed to the eastern end of this alley, near Hadley's brick yard, and to the [illegible] condition of it. There, as it has [illegible] the creek banks there also was a cowstable [illegible] sewer emptying immediately in front of a residence on Wood, below Sixteenth, from which two children had been buried in two days. Other parallel alleys were gone through, with like observations and the necessity of immediate sewerage forced itself upon the entire party. Alley E, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth streets, was in a bad condition, as were also alleys F and G. After two hours of thorough work in this direction, during which the entire Fourth ward was gone over, the condition of the alleys, houses and streets critically examined, and different remedial theories put forward and given the benefit of a pro and con discussion, participated in by residents and others, the party adjourned, and the public will anxiously await the report of the Health Committee on Tuesday night at the meeting of Council. There is not a member of the committee that was not thoroughly convinced of the dreadful condition of affairs in the Fourth ward, and the immediate necessity of active and comprehensive measures in the matter. The necessity is apparent not only for the present but as a future safeguard. Each returning year brings this disease with increasing fatality, and as one of the physicians put it, "The Fourth ward has had from a half to two-thirds of an epidemic whenever it visited this city. At least, that has been my twenty-seven years experience, and another one who has been here thirty-seven years, said the same thing." There have been eighteen cases in one block in East Wheeling, between Jacob street and Alley G, within two weeks. On Eighteenth street between Alley F and the end of the street, four [illegible] have been treated. Ten on Zane street in the [illegible] limits. One on McCulloch street, and ten on remaining streets. From these figures it will be seen what the extent of the disease is, and upon Council will be the responsibility of taking whatever measures the city can in the matter. Compel residents to tap the sewers, but first construct them to be tapped, not only in this but in every ward, and finally and most important let that attention be given to "domiciliary hygiene" that is not now. Keep your houses clean and well ventilated, the utter absence of which was a noticeable fact on Saturday, and in future we will be prepared, and a pestilence of this nature will find a poor lodging place in our midst.

of a sewer adequate to the demands upon it in this alley, were at once obvious to the committee, and so far as their recommendation and influence can go toward it one will soon be there. The attention of the committee was next directed to the eastern end of this alley, near Bodley's brick yard, and to the filthy condition of it there as far as the creek bank. Here also was a cowstable of the smallest possible dimensions, in which were seven stalls for cows, five of which were filled. Here would be a case for Bergh were he here. In this half block fronting on alley H and 18th street a physician said every house in it had been visited by the disease. Through alley G. to alley 14 we next went, and found a like state of affairs, and in many instances in this alley greater filth and wretchedness prevailed. Privy vaults and stables that would have disheartened Hercules were encountered at every turn. In one house alone three cases of diphthera were reported, while nearly every one had a case or two. In the stables used for stabling cows, kept for dairy purposes, the dirtiest possible condition of affairs prevailed, and could the swill and other refuse fed to these cows be seen by milk consumers, it would prejudice them against the consumption of milk produced at city dairies. The people of this alley had evidently not been apprised of our coming, as they gathered curiously around to watch the proceedings, and to know what was the reason of the invasion. Children by the score were met everywhere here, and all of the most wan and wretched appearance, and giving evidence of the tainted atmosphere they breathed. Many of the doors of dwellings along this alley were open, and our curiosity impelled us to look inside and take in the manner in which the people lived, and our reflections were that it is not necessary to read Talmage's sermons in New York on misery and wretchedness to get an adequate idea of human misery as it exists there, for nearly every instance of his, its duplicate can be furnished here in our very midst. In this alley the drainage is very deficient as well as insufficient. On the south side in many cases the yards are much lower than the alley, and these streams of water and filth are permitted to overflow into these, and will despite the efforts of the people living in them. At the eastern end of Seventeenth street is a triangular piece of ground formed by this street and the Hempfield Railroad, used as a dumping place for garbage of all kinds and densely overgrown with weeds and stunted grass. In this there is a spring of water common to the hogs, cows, children and all other animals. The spring from its situation actually receives most of this refuse, and the effects can be imagined. The physicians explained the effects of these things as we progressed and recited the number of deaths occurring in each block.

The condition of affairs on East Sixteenth street, while not so bad as the places instanced, yet need remedying, especially at alley G and the old cemetery. We next proceeded to alley 14, which was one of the worst we encountered, being of a spongy, or as the language of the Doctors' petition expressed it, "sprouty" nature broken stone were being thrown profusely through it, but these, Mr. Kimberly who is posted in the matter, assured us were only of temporary benefit, as from the nature of the soil are soon crushed out of sight by the travel through it. To give an instance, a large and repulsive puddle-immediately in front of a house and in the centre of the alley. was sounded with a shovel handle to a depth of more than two feet, and the hole was filled with what was readily recognized as spring water, and which Dr. Baird explained filled the cellars of nearly all the houses in the neighborhood, and going out of the alley a few feet to Wood and Sixteenth showed us in the cellar of a house in process of construction there is a natural spring of water. This, he said, will illustrate the condition all around here. At this same building four privy vaults had lately been removed, from under one of which ran a

No. 197 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office of Secy of State

Wheeling W. Va

Jan 12, 1880.

Brady S. Secy

States that the Legislature of W. Va has never passed any health laws!

F.

13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 13 1880

Office Secretary of State,

Wheeling W. Va. Jany 12 1880.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
18
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 13 1880
OF HEALTH.

J. J. Turner, Esq.
Nat Bd of Health.

Dr Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 8th inst I state that the Legislature of our State has never passed any laws relating to health.

Very Resply
S. Brady
Sec of State
per H.

Washington DC.

No. 716/80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weston, W. Va.

Janry 12, 1880.

Camden, J. B. Supt.

In regards to sending reports from his hospital. States it is an hospital for the insane most of whom enjoy good physical health.

L B 11 pc 6 4 3.

14 ans.d

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 14/80 1880

T. B. CAMDEN, M. D., Superintendent. A. H. KUNST, M. D., Assistant.

West Virginia
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Weston, W. Va., Jany 12th 1881

T. J. Furnifold Esq
Dear Sir

The "Hosp Report" Card rec'd

As this Hospital is for the insane, and have a large proportion of incurables (90 p ct) in it - and as most of this class enjoy good physical health, and are not subject to the diseases mentioned in the Card - Reports on them would lead to erroneous conclusions, To report on 440 Hospital Cases - and very few physical cases of disease would appear strange - Yet this would be the facts - as most of our chronic cases enjoy good physical health - If you had a mental department for Insane, and the proper headings - such as Cause of insanity, duration before death - and Cause of death - with other suitable headings, I think would give a valuable table - which would give the whole number of insane - male & female - Colored &c - The cause of insanity Cause of death - duration of disease &c -

I will await your reply - before sending my Card

Yours truly
T. B. Camden M.D.

No. 294 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Martinsburgh W. Va.
Jan 17, 1880

Myers S. N.
Box 363

ack'g rec't of circulars
will make reports
if cards are sent.

No burial permits required
No board of health
No health laws

Send cards Jan 19th
ans. 2 L B & ft 676.

19

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1880
OF HEALTH

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
19
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1880

294

Martinsburg W Va Jan 17th 80

J. J. Levison
Secy Nat. Bd Health

Dr Sir

Your circular was handed to me by the P. M. and have concluded to send you returns of deaths occurring in our town. If necessary blanks are furnished. No burial permits are required. No health organization exists here neither is there any law or ordinances relative to the public health. nor any special sanitary measures excepting an occasional proclamation by the mayor, during the heated terms. requesting the careful removal of filth, offal, garbage etc with requests to the citizens to use lime & disinfectants freely.

This comprises about all the information that I can give relative to the points upon which information is desired.

Very Respectfully &c
D. N. Myers
Box 363 Martinsburg
W. Va.

No. 645 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

West Va. Hos. for Insane

Weston W. Va.

Feby 5, 1880

Camden Dr T. B. Supt.

Forwards mortuary reports for wks ending Jan 1, 7, 14, 28 & Feb 4 and calls attention to the small amt of information they furnish & asks if they should be continued.

Condensed.

9 : 4 : 7 V. 76. 8 copy

F.

Ans- d

b

645

T. B. CAMDEN, M.D., Superintendent.

A. H. KUNST, M. D., Assistant.

WEST VIRGINIA
FEB -9
HEALTH

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Weston, W. Va., July 5th 1880

Dear Sir-

Enclosed find reports. You can easily see how very little information they give - and I cannot see how they will aid you in any way.

Is there any use in keeping them up?

Yours &c

T. B. Camden

No. 659 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

~~West Va Hospital Branch.~~

Weston West Va.

Feby 6, 1880.

Saunders, J. B.

Supt.

Sent report last evening

Report rec'd.

9.

V. 36. for note.

F.

NATIONAL BD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
FEB -9 1880

West Va. Hosp. Insane,
Weston, W. Va.
Feb 6 1880

I sent reports last evening—

J. B. Camden, Sup't

No. 863 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling, West Va.

Feby 23, 1880.

Reeves, Dr James E.

Acknowledges receipt of circular letter of 18th. Has no suggestions to make. Will work heartily with the Board to make its labors effective

25.
F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
FEB 25 1880

863/80

and I will without delay approach the entire delegation from W. Va. I feel confident that our Congressmen – Wilson, Martin & Kenna; and Davis & Stafford in the Senate will pay attention to our wishes.

From my standpoint I see no necessity for convening the Executive & Advisory Committee prior to the meeting of the Am. Bar Assc.n at New York, June next.

Hope you are well and happy. Believe me – Faithfully Yr. friend

James E. Reeves

EJS
08

Wheeling, W. Va.,
Feby 23rd '80.

FEB 25 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH

Dear Dr. Billings.

Your Circular letter of the 18th inst. has been received. I have not read copies of "Bills" or "Report" published in the Bulletin; but if they have your sanction I am sure they are all right. You are too wise in such matters to be profited by my opinions. Please bear in mind that I shall work heartily with you in the endeavor to have Congress do all that is necessary to make effective the labors of the Nat. Board of Health. You will please therefore tell me what you want Congress to do,

863
1/80

and I will without delay approach the entire delegation from W. Va. I feel confident that our Congressmen – Wilson, Martin & Kenna; and Davis & Stafford in the Senate will pay attention to our wishes.

From my standpoint I see no necessity for convening the Executive & Advisory Committee prior to the meeting of the Am. Mid Assoc'n at New York, June next.

Hope you are well and happy. Believe me – Faithfully Yr. friend

James E. Reeves

No. 1218 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va.
March 23, 1880.

Edwards Dr. J. O.
Health Officer
Sends answers to questions prepared by Dr. Raymond published in Bulletin No. 3.

25

OF HEAL
MAR 25
Com. N.S.

Read
F.O.R.

Ans'd mch 25/80 p 558

1

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. Mch 23d 1880

Secty National Bd of Health

Dear Sir

Herewith are the answers asked for to the questions published Bulletin No 3 Vol 1.

1 Yes partially.

2 Small Pox, Varioloid Asiatic Cholera, specifically, other formidable contagious diseases generally; and as the Health Office has only sanitary supervision of the first three named, others are not reported.

3 Obligatory, upon the home holder when they occur, and upon Attending Physician.

4 Yes, $ 20.00 fine upon conviction.

5 No particular form.

6 No.

7 No. Voluntary on part of Health Officer

8 Yes.

9 Obligatory by rule of Bd of Education

10 Teacher, no penalty.

11 Opinion of Physician as to time, his certificate.

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2300 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. 18

12 Yes, as to Small Pox Vaccinia & Cholera.
13 Away yard home & designate by flag
14 Yes
15 —
16 Ordinance, giving Health Office supervision of drains and sinks.
17 Yes, as to Small Pox Vaccinia & Cholera fumigation or disinfection in the opinion of Health Office under his supervision.

Respy
T. O. Edwards M.D

No. 1281 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling, W. Va.
March 24, 1880.

Edwards, Dr. J. O.

Asks whether it is the
custom to include still
births in the weekly
mortuary reports.

LB 5 p 404

29.
Ans.
A.

MAR 24
OF HEALTH

Wheeling W Va March 27th 80

Dear Sir

Will you please inform me whether it is the custom to include Still Births, in making up the death rate, in the various cities that report to you. It is my custom, I think the small rate of some cities is explained by Premature & Still Births, of which I have 5 in my report this week.

J O Edwards M D

No. 1416 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

Apr 7, 1880.

Reeves Dr James E.

Reports 75 deaths last month (March) and 20 during the first 6 days of April

Pop. 30000

Bulletin

8

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE. April 8.

RECEIVED
APR-8 1880
OF HEALTH.

Dear Dr. Isaac:

You will agree with me, I think, when I tell you that here, in Whiting, we are in about a mid-winter epidemic. 75 interments last month; for the first 6 days of April, 20 deaths: 6 from typhoid fever, 8 from measles, 6 from other causes.

This, indeed, is a fearful mortality in a population of 30,000.

Very truly Yours,

James E. Reeves

April 7th. '80.

No. 1579 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Apr 18, 1880.

Edwards D. J. O.
H. O.

Sends forms of Registration with remarks

Reports epidemic of measles.

LB 5 p 846
ackd
V.S.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN. 4/20/80

RECEIVED APR 20 1880 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

20 Ltr Harrison please return to V.S.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE April 27.

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. April 18th 1880

Secty State Bd of Health
Dear Sir

In reply to your circular I have the honor to enclose blank forms.

We are going through a severe epidemic of Measles, and are having a large amount of Enteric Fever.

Death from Measles this month to date 27, deaths under 5 years 24, deaths from Enteric Fever 10.

Deaths this year to date from Measles 44. under 5 years 116. Enteric Fever 27

In a population of 30,000 this is severe, our Sanitary condition is not very good, but is rapidly being made better

Respy
T. O. Edwards M.D
H. O.

HEALTH OFFICE; WHEELING; W. VA.

....., 18....

A Physician's Certificate deposited in this Office, sets forth that ....., ..., *of* ..... *and* ....., *aged* ....., *died of* ....., ..., 18...., *at No.* ..... *The body may therefore be legally buried.*

..... M. D.,
Health Officer.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

Name of deceased .... *Sex* ..... *Age* .....
Color ..... *Single, Married, Widow or Widower* ..... *Occupation* .....
Nativity ..... *Date of death* ..... *Place of death, No.* .....
.... *Ward. Cause, (Primary)* ....
(Immediate) .... *Name of Parents*
.... *Nativity of Parents* .....
Wheeling, W. Va. ..... *187*.... *Signature,* .....

Physicians will aid in securing an accurate death report by filling *all* blanks.

OFFICE HOURS OF HEALTH OFFICER:
7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

HEALTH OFFICE; WHEELING; W. VA.

....., 18....

A Physician's Certificate deposited in this Office, sets forth that ....., ..., *of* ..... *and* ....., *aged* ....., *died of* ....., ..., 18...., *at No.* ..... *The body may therefore be legally buried.*

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Name of deceased ..... *Sex* ..... *Age* .....

Color ..... *Single, Married, Widow or Widower* ..... *Occupation* .....

Nativity ..... *Date of death* ..... *Place of death, No.* .....

..... *Ward. Cause, (Primary)* ....

(Immediate) ..... *Name of Parents*

..... *Nativity of Parents* .....

Wheeling, W. Va. ..... *187* . *Signature,* .....

Physicians will aid in securing an accurate death report by filling *all* blanks.

OFFICE HOURS OF HEALTH OFFICER:
7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

No. 1606 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Parkersburg W. Va.

Apr, 1880.

Safford, E. D.
Secy

Names of Officers
of B. of H. &c

Secy

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880
OF HEALTH.

Schedule.

City or State.... City of Parkersburg West Va
Name of Board.... Parkersburg B of Health

Number of Members 7
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... City of Parkersburg

When organized in 1867
By whom is the Board elected?... By the City Council

Names of officers and members.....

Isaac Scott No President
E D Safford No Secretary } Elected
M Campbell " } Yearly.
S T Chandler "
Hugo Koch "
J Keel "
J. A Harris "

How often does Board meet? Twice a month in hot weather not all all in cold
Does the Board publish its reports? No
Post office address

Parkersburg
West Va

No. 1705 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

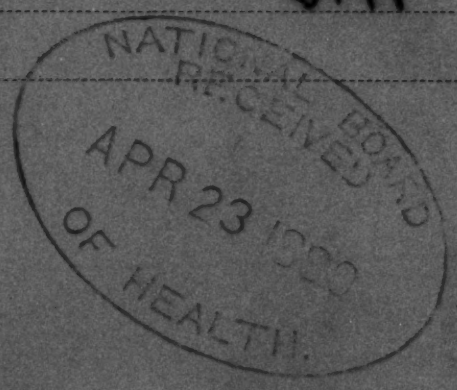
Apr, 188a

Jefferson D S L.

Replies to Questions
prepared by Dr Harris

U.S. ✓ Enclosed
V.H

23



1705

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of the National Board of Health.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1880.

Dr. S. L. Jepson

To ~~Dr. S. L. Jepson~~

Wheeling, W. Va.

SIR:

The inclosed schedule of questions, with the preliminary explanations, prepared by Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, of New York, Inspector of the National Board of Health, is forwarded to you, with the request that you will have the answers filled out so far as may be in your power, and return it to this office if possible by the 10th of April next.

RECEIVED MAR 23 1880 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. TURNER,

Secretary of National Board of Health.

to hunt up the physicians and afterwards the H. O.

2d. The idea of getting a "permit" from the H. O. to bury the dead - as if this implied his authority to prevent the burial of the dead under any circumstances - excited opposition. To avoid this, I did not use the expression "burial permit" in the law, but called it a "certificate setting forth &c."

In devising the means for securing in all the States such uniformity and completeness in the registration of vital statistics as shall give them the greatest value to public hygiene, the National Board of Health desires your careful consideration of the following suggestions and the accompanying schedule of inquiries:

EXPLANATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Concerning the Registration of Deaths.—It is important to know the nature and extent of the present defects, and the best means of reforming the system under which they occur. The faults of the laws and the methods should be well ascertained, and the best means of securing correct statements of causes of deaths for the purposes of sanitary science.

Registration of prevailing diseases may be practicable in connection with improved methods of death registry.

The statistical nomenclature and nosological classification of causes of death may be rendered uniform and available for scientific and hygienic purposes if the registering officers and statisticians throughout the States will now agree upon a necessary basis of uniformity. The death returns are the basis of sanitary statistics.

Returns of Births and Marriages.—The facts of these two classes of records which concern public hygiene are suitably entered in but few of the registers in our country. They should be complete. Birth records are so related to interests of public health and certain events in the death registry that this branch of registration ought to be under the supervision of sanitary authority in connection with the records of mortality. But the periodical canvassing, the formal attestation of certificates, or any other duties which a State may require for perfecting the registry of births may be otherwise provided for. The record of marriages when reported in prescribed abstracts, at stated periods, serves any immediate use desired by sanitary authorities; but defects and incompleteness of marriage records would impair the value they should have in their relations to the two other branches of vital statistics; for the laws of disease as well as the natural laws of population are disclosed by the three branches of vital statistics *studied together*.

Duties of Verification and Attestation.—In each of the three branches of registration there is reason for requiring, in all cases, the verification of the facts, in regard to which there may be temptation to untruth or fraud; and as regards both the fact itself and the causes of death—in numerous instances—their *verification* should in some way be practicable, as it now is in some of the states and chief cities of Europe. Please communicate any cases which, under your own observation, may show the importance of such inquiry and verification.

The identification and attesting of births and marriages, as required for public registration in the best systems, is too important a duty to be neglected. Please communicate any cases that will illustrate the necessity for such identification and the attesting of the record by competent persons.

The registration of epidemic, local, or other causes of disease, and of epizootic and meteorological phenomena being practicable, your suggestions on this subject are requested.

INFORMATION UPON THE FOLLOWING POINTS IS DESIRED.

1. What is the estimated percentage of deaths annually unregistered in your city, township, county, and State? Below 2 p.c. in city. No registration in the State outside of Wheeling, that is not reliable.

2. Upon what is this estimate based, and what are the chief causes of failure? My experience (6 yr.) as Health Officer; In State no effort ever made to enforce the law, if indeed any exist.

3. May all physicians be relied upon to make out certificates of death *without compensation*, if the laws so required? Should compensation be made for such certificates; if so, at what rate? Yes, if the proper officer makes any effort to enforce the law. No.

4. Should any other person than a physician make out and certify the merely family and individual record of the decedent; and if so, who? No, the physician would be more accurate than any other person.

5. Are coroners' inquests conducted without medical attendants? If so, is a medical certificate and a permit for burial required? No, a physician always present. Certif. & permit required.

6. In the absence of physicians and of medical evidence in case of a death, caused by a common disease, such, *e. g.*, as pulmonary consumption, is a coroner called and an inquest ordered? No, but the H. Officer is required to investigate the cause of death and make certificate.

7. What substitute for a medical certificate would you regard as satisfactory and proper in such a case? Nothing short of a certificate given after investigation by a physician. Autopsy not generally necessary unless suspicious circumstances exist.

8. Ought not all such substitutes for a medical certificate to be inspected and passed upon by an expert or official examiner? If any "substitute" be accepted, certainly yes.

9. Is an official permit now required for every burial in your city, township, State? In city only.

10. Is such burial permit based upon a medical certificate? Yes.

11. Ought not medical certificates of death to be subjected to officially competent examination before burial is permitted? Or, if that be not practicable in certain regions of country, should there be such inspection of the certificates soon after burial and before registry? Is such a system now in operation in your city or State? 1st. When practicable. 2d. Yes, as H.O. I found many certif. manifestly incorrect & some ed be corrected by H.O. 3d. In city only, but H.O. seldom changes the certificate.

12. Would you conveniently and with probability of accuracy, in describing the causes of a death, state those causes in the order of their occurrence or sequence? As, for example: Yes. Here we accomplish nearly as good result by giving the "primary" and "immediate" cause of death. In our own certificates I usually give all the causes, as in a recent case under my care thus:

Causes of death—
Diphtheria—15 days.
Paralysis musc. of deglut'n—4 days.
Convulsions—1 hour.

pleuro-pneumonia, abscess of lung—pneumo-pyo-thorax.

13. Do you believe that an ample nomenclature, (like that of the Royal College of Physicians, London,) and the natural order of sequence, will be the best in your certifying the causes of death? Undoubtedly the best but would be sadly departed from by many physicians.

14. Is it convenient and desirable for the medical attendant to make voluntary statements and reports of the epidemic, local and domestic circumstances which entered into the causation, when such is the case? Sanitary matters not convenient and not practicable. Few physicians have sufficient interest in

15. Will physicians generally do so if suitable instructions, requests, and blank forms are furnished for the purpose by the local or State sanitary authorities? No, for reason named above. No rid medical attendant care to make public the carelessness of their patrons in sanitary matters.

16. Do you advise such a beginning of a system of registration of diseases? Have serious doubts as to practicability.

17. [Your suggestions and an illustration of a case of this kind in your experience are specially desired.]

18. Whatever system may be adopted for improving the death registration, would you recommend that all certificates of death shall be inspected by an expert in the city or town before registration? and if practicable, before burial? Yes.

19. What is the estimated percentage of births in your city, county, and State, that fail to be registered? None registered as they occur, no city law, and the State law a dead letter. The city Assessor attempts to get the yearly births. Cannot give any estimate of percentage unregistered.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

20. What proportion of births are attended in accouchement by physicians? By midwives?
About 75 & 80 per ct. by physicians. Balance by midwives, regular or irregular, generally latter.

21. Will these professional attendants make perfect returns without the incentive of compensation or a fee for each certificate? None other than physicians, if they would.

22. What fees are now paid, and to whom? ~~None provided by law~~ No fee, except to Assessor, who collects the births annually, reports same to State Auditor & gets 3 cts. for same.

23. What class of local officers, as, for example, town clerks, assessors, or school district clerks, can make the best canvass for completing the birth records at stated periods? Assessor.

24. Should it not be assumed that, with the efforts of physicians and the requirements that should be laid upon parents, it will be necessary for this periodical search or canvassing from house to house to complete the registration?

25. Is a register of still-births kept in your city and State? In city

26. Is it separate from the other registration? Is in same table book as death report, the physician or midwife giving certificate.

27. What is the estimated percentage of marriages that fail to be publicly registered? Not above one per ct. the Clerk of County Court, who issues marriage certificate, informs me.

28. Please state the causes and best remedy for the deficits and imperfections of this branch of vital statistics. Have given very little consideration to the subject. A lack of general interest even among physicians, probably a potent cause.

29. Can ante-nuptial registry as well as the ceremonial certificate be successfully enforced in your State? Yes.

30. Are the original certificates of birth, marriage, and death now filed and preserved in your city, town, county, or State? In what office? See below, "No. 30"

31. By whom, how frequently, and in what manner are the statistics of death published in your city or town? Are statistics of births and marriages also published? In what manner and at what periods? See below.

Ans. to "No. 30" — No birth certificates are given by physician or midwife. A copy of marriage certificate is made in a book of blank forms, at the time the certificate is issued, and when the ~~Ceremonial~~ certificate is returned, which the law requires shall be within 60 days, a copy of this is made in another blank form on same page of book. Original death certificates not preserved, but full copies made in Registration Book, by Health Officer of city — nowhere else, I think, except in this city, is a record of deaths kept anywhere in the State.

Ans. to No. 31 — Health Officer publishes monthly statistics of deaths, in two daily papers. The law only requires a quarterly statement or yearly. Latter is also published in daily papers. No statistics of births or marriages are published. About four years ago I was H. O. ~~Health~~ and secured the passage of the law now in force in the city. There was much opposition to it & one Council refused to pass it. I brought it up before the next & succeeded. The objections were 1st. that it put people to too much trouble

No. 5326 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W Va
Feby. 2, 1881.

Reeves, James E.

Proposed Bill presented to the Legislature of West Virginia establishing a State Board of Health &c.

LB 9 p 142.

Ref.

3

FEB -3
OF HEALTH

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 14.

1 l

5326

Wheeling, W. Va.,
Feby. 2d. 81

Dear Dr. Tunnicliff:

I send you by to-day's mail, copy of a "Bill to establish a State Board of Health and regulating the Practice of Medicine in West Virginia."

Please read it and tell me what you think of it. A letter from you might be used successfully among the members of the Legislature. I have also sent Dr. Billings a copy of the Bill. May I beg that you will ask him to send

5326 Ack

on a letter urging the
passage of the Bill.
I hope you will both
lend the weight of
your influence to put
W. Va. on the road of progress.

Let me hear from you
as soon as possible
In haste, Very truly Yours,
James E. Reeves.

Ltr-VS
Received

Proposed Sanitary Legislation in W. Va

Proposed Bill presented to the legislature of West Virginia establishing a State Board of Health etc

Alumbaugh

SENATE BILL NO. 35.

A BILL to establish a State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, and regulating the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint, within sixty (60) days from and after the passage of this act, ~~six~~ two physicians, ~~two~~ from each congressional district, who shall be graduates of respectable medical colleges, and of not less than twelve (12) years continuous practice in their profession, and have distinguished themselves by attention to the study of sanitary science, who shall constitute the State Board of Health.

The terms of office of the persons so appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of two of them shall expire at the end of every second year. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by re-appointment or otherwise, by the same appointing power.

Sec. 2. The board so appointed shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution for other State officers, and receive from the Secretary of State certificates of their appointment.

Sec. 3. The board shall meet within ~~ten~~ twenty (20) days after receiving notice of their appointment, at such time and place as the first named member of the board shall designate; and shall organize by the election of a president and secretary from their own number, who shall occupy such positions until their successors are elected; and they may adopt all necessary rules, regulations and other articles for the dispatch of business. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum; and they are authorized to send either the secretary, or president, or a special committee of the board, to consult and co-operate with the National Board of Health, the State Boards of Health of other States, or other sanitary organizations, whenever they may deem it necessary for the public good.

Sec. 4. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the board; shall superintend and perform the work prescribed in this act, and perform such other duties as the board shall direct; shall respond to all communications of the local boards of health, hereinafter provided for, and give such instructions as may be deemed necessary; and in case of the prevalence of endemics, epidemics, infectious and contagious diseases, or other unusual sickness, he shall visit the locality and adopt such regulations for its suppression as may seem best. He shall ~~bi-ennially~~ annually report to the Governor on or before the first day of January, the investigations, discoveries and recommendations of the board, which shall be printed and distributed as soon as practicable

thereafter, in the same manner as other public documents of the State.

Sec. 5. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of the life and health among the inhabitants of the State; shall make or cause to be made sanitary investigations and enquiries respecting the causes of diseases, especially of endemics and epidemics and the means of prevention; the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, habits and circumstances of life on the public health. They shall also investigate the causes of diseases occurring among the stock or domestic animals in the State, the methods of remedying the same; and shall gather information in respect to these matters and kindred subjects for diffusion among the people. They shall also, when requested, advise with regard to the location, drainage, water supply, heating and ventilation of public buildings, the ventilation of coal mines, and the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities.

When they may believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this State from any other State, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules as they may in the exercise of their discretion deem efficient in preventing the introduction and spread of such disease or diseases. The better to accomplish such objects, the board are empowered and directed to establish and strictly maintain quarantine at such places as they

deem proper, and may adopt rules and regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the State. They may enforce inspections of persons and articles of baggage or other goods of whatsoever character, as well as the purification of the same; that all companies or individuals operating or controlling railroads, steamboats, coaches, public conveyances and steamers plying the Ohio river or its tributaries in this State, shall obey the rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health; and any owner or owners, person or persons, having charge of any railway train, passenger coach, steamboat, or public or private conveyance, who shall refuse to obey such rules and regulations when made and published shall be held to have committed a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty ($50) dollars, nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars, or be confined in the county jail not less than fifteen (15) days nor more than two (2) months, or be either so fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case, to be recovered in any court of competent criminal or penal jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to appoint three (3) persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a legally qualified practicing physician, citizens residing in each county of this State, who shall constitute a *local board of health* for the respective counties in which they reside, and such persons, as members of the local board,

sons, as members of the local board, shall hold their office for
term of two (2) years from the date of their appointment;
and such local boards are empowered, and it shall be their duty
to inaugurate, and execute, and require the heads of families to
execute, such sanitary regulations as the local board may con-
sider necessary to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera
small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other endemic, epi-
demic, infectious and contagious diseases; and they are empow-
ered to go upon and inspect any premises which they may be-
lieve are in an unclean or infectious condition; and the said
local board are authorized to enforce the rules and regulations
of the State Board of Health. And it shall be the duty of phy-
sicians practicing in any county in which a local board is or-
ganized, to report promptly all or any of the above named
character of diseases under their special treatment to such local
board; and such local board shall make report of the same to
the State Board of Health at least once in every three (3)
months,—first, of the character of the infectious, contagious,
endemic or epidemic disease prevailing in their county; second,
the number of persons reported as infected with such disease;
third, the action taken by such local board to arrest the pro-
gress of such prevalent disease, and the visible effects of such
action. The said local board shall receive such compensation
for their services as the county court in its discretion deter-
mine.

The provisions for local boards of health shall not apply to cities and towns having boards of health, but where such local boards of health are already established, in cities and towns, they shall be auxiliary to, and act in harmony with, the State Board of Health, and shall be required to enforce a system of registration of vital statistics, as hereinafter provided, and shall report the same to the State Board of Health within the first three (3) days of each month.

Sec. 7. In the counties bordering on the Ohio river and on the State line separating West Virginia from the State of Kentucky, the local boards of health are empowered to declare quarantine in said county or counties, or in any particular place or places therein against the introduction of any contagious or infectious diseases prevailing in any other State or county: *Provided*, That as soon as such quarantine is established the local board declaring the same through its presiding officer or chief, shall, in writing, notify the State Board of Health of such quarantine and the extent thereof, and thereupon the State Board of Health, in the exercise of its supervising power over local boards, shall, as early as practicable, ascertain the necessity of such quarantine, and shall either approve of and enforce the said quarantine or declare the same raised.

Sec. 8. The State Board of Health and its agents, employes, or the local boards of health, acting under the direction and

regulations of the State Board, when they have reasonable grounds to believe that any packet or other steamboat, barge, or other water craft navigating the Ohio river or its tributaries, is infected with any infectious or contagious disease, are empowered to prevent the landing of such craft at any point on the West Virginia shore; and they are also empowered when they have reasonable grounds to believe that any such railway train, coach or other vehicle contains persons, or goods of whatsoever character infected with contagious matter, to detain at any station or point on such railway or road such train, coach, or vehicle for a time sufficient to disinfect and purify the same, *Provided*, Quarantine has been established at such station or place by action of such boards; and any railway conductor, or person in charge of the same who shall wilfully avoid or prevent the inspection, disinfection and purification of the conveyances above named in his control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalty hereinbefore mentioned, to be recovered in the court of any county where the offense has been committed.

Sec. 9. The State Board of Health shall have supervision of a system of registration of marriges, births and deaths, and have charge of the vital and mortuary statistics of the State; and all physicians, coroners, and midwives shall be required to report to the ~~Recorder~~ Clerk of the county in which they reside, all necessary information as shall be required of them by the State

Board of Health, pertaining to all births and deaths coming under their supervision or notice; such reports to be made within ~~thirty~~ ten (10) days from the date of their occurrence. The ~~Recorder~~ Clerk in each county shall keep in his office two books, one of which shall be known at the Register of Births; the other to be known as the Register of Deaths, which books shall have suitable columns for the entry of all facts required by the State Board of Health. The said registry of births shall record the time of birth, the name of the father, the maiden name of the mother, the place of birth of the parents, the place of present residence of the parents, the occupation of the father, the sex and color of the child, and the fact of its being born alive or dead. In case two or more persons shall have attended at any such birth, the physician or midwife last in attendance shall furnish the certificate of birth and shall make return of the same within ten (10) days to the ~~Recorder~~ Clerk of the county. In the absence of such physician, surgeon, or midwife, the father or mother of the child shall make such return and be alike responsible therefor. Any person failing to comply with the terms of this section, shall suffer and pay a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than ten (10) dollars for each offense.

Sec. 10. Within thirty-six (36) hours from the time of death of any person within the limits of this State, and before the removal of the body for interment, the undertaker or other person having charge of the same, shall obtain from the physician who had charge

of the case; or, in the absence of a physician, from the family of the deceased, or housekeeper where the death occurred, all the facts connected with the said death, and shall certify as to said death the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place of birth, the exact locality of the place of death, the cause of death, the duration of the disease, the physician, surgeon or midwife in attendance, and the fact of being married or single. On the first Monday of each month, every undertaker or other person who shall have taken charge of the interment of the body of any such person shall make report in writing to the ~~Recorder~~ Clerk of his county of the number of interments under his charge during the preceding month; and the time and place of burial. The penalty for violation of this section shall be a fine of ten (10) dollars for each offense.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prepare and provide such blank forms for the record of all marriages, births and deaths; the said printed forms and registry books to be provided by the County ~~Recorder~~ Clerk, at the expense of the counties; and it shall also be the duty of Recorders to make record of all returns from physicians, midwives and undertakers in the aforementioned books, and to furnish physicians, midwives and undertakers, with printed blanks for report concerning all matters required by the State Board of Health.

Sec. 12. Any person practicing medicine in any of its depart-

ments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act, viz:

If a graduate in medicine, he shall present a diploma to the two members of the State Board of Health in his Congressional district for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine and issued by a reputable medical college, and recognized as such an institution by the State Board of Health, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the said two members of the State Board of Health shall issue a certificate to that effect, ~~signed by all the members thereof~~; and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holders of the same to practice medicine in the State of West Virginia. If not a graduate of such medical college as above designated, every person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before two members of the State Board of Health in his Congressional district and submit himself to such examinations as the said district members shall require; and if the examination be satisfactory ~~to the said board~~ they shall issue a certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned, except that physicians who have been engaged in the continuous practice of medicine in this State for more than ten years at the date of the passage of this act shall, in lieu of a diploma or examination by the members of the State Board of Health, present to the said board an affidavit as to the number of years they have been engaged in the practice of medicine, and the said board shall issue its certificate to such physicians with-

out requiring an examination, but this section shall not apply to members of the Medical Society of the State or West Virginia. The members of the State Board of Health ~~The State Board of Health shall from time to time hold its~~ in each Congressional district shall give not less ~~meetings in different sections of the State in order to accommo-~~ than 10 days public notice of the time and place of ~~date applicants for certificates. All examinations for certificates~~ their meetings, in order to accommodate applicants ~~shall be made directly by the State Board of Health.~~ for Certificates.

Sec. 13. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the clerks in the several counties in the State, and the record endorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice shall procure an endorsement to that effect on the certificate from the said clerk of the county, and shall record the certificate in like manner in the county to which he removes. The fee of the clerk for recording a certificate issued by the State Board of Health to enable the holder to practice medicine shall be one dollar.

Sec. 14. Each candidate, on presenting himself for examination, shall pay a fee of ten dollars, which shall be returned to him if a certificate be refused. In case an applicant for a certificate fails to pass a satisfactory examination, the person may, in three months thereafter, appear again before the board for a second examination, which second examination shall be final. If said second examination shall be satisfactory to the board, a

certificate shall be given, for which the candidate shall pay ten dollars.

Sec. 15. Examination may be, in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, and shall embrace the general subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathology, pathological anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. This section shall not apply to females practicing midwifery at the passage of this bill.

Sec. 16. The State Board of Health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes.

Sec. 17. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M. D." This act shall also apply to apothecaries and pharmacists, and other persons who prescribe for the sick. This act shall not apply to commissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Hospital services.

Sec. 18. Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries,

or deformities, by any drug, nostrum, manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay to the State Treasurer a special tax of $100 for each and every month.

Sec. 19. Any person practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics in this State without complying with provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery.

Sec. 20. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive no compensation other than their traveling and other expenses while employed on business of the board. The president and secretary of the board shall certify all bills ordered to be paid by the board. Such bills shall, on warrant of the Auditor, be paid by the State Treasurer.

Sec. 21. All sums of money received by the State Board of

Health in payment for certificates of authority to practice medicine, and all fines and special taxes, collected through and by reason of this act, shall be paid into the State treasury.

Sec. 22. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the secretary, and to meet all the contingent expenses of the officers of the board, traveling and other expenditures of the members of the board in the performance of their duties, and shall not exceed the sum appropriated.

Sec. 23. ~~This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, 1881; and~~ all laws that are in conflict with ~~its~~ the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 5662 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va.

Mch 9, 1881.

Edwards & T.O.
H.O.
2200 Chapline St.

Returns old cards & asks for new ones. States that the Bill organizing State Bd of Health for West Va. passed the Legislature and is now a law.

L.B. 9 p 445

Ack - Cards Rec'd & New
V.H. - Cards sent March 11, '81
Bul -

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE March 12

MAR 10 1881 BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. J. SWEENEY,
MAYOR,
CITY BUILDING.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
2200 CHAPLINE ST.

CITY OF WHEELING,

HEALTH OFFICE,

Wheeling, W. Va. March 9th 1881

J. J. Turner M.D
Jety

I return to you by to days mail the Postal cards of the old form, and one issue of the new.

I am happy to inform you that the State Board of Health Bill passed our Legislature yesterday, and is now a law

Resp.
T. O. Edwards.

No. 5695 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

Mch ,1881.

Reeves J. I.

Forwards copy of Senate Bill No 35 organizing a State Board of Health also newspaper editorial on subject.

Bul

12.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE March 14.

MAR 12
OF H

Sanitary Legislation in West Va. 4

The following bill has been passed by the Legislature of West Virginia, for establishing a State board of health, and regulating the practice of medicine and surgery:

~~SENATE BILL No. 35,~~

TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

AS AMENDED AND APPROVED BY THE SENATE.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint two physicians from each Congressional District, who shall be graduates of respectable medical colleges, and of not less than twelve (12) years continuous practice in their profession, and have distinguished themselves by devotion to the study of medicine and the allied sciences, who shall constitute the State Board of Health.

The terms of office of the persons so appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of two of them shall expire at the end of every second year. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by re-appointment or otherwise by the same appointing power.

2. The Board so appointed shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution for other state officers, and receive from the Secretary of State certificates of their appointment.

3. The Board shall meet within twenty (20) days after receiving notice of their appointment, at such time and place as the first named member of the Board shall designate; and shall organize by the election of a President and Secretary from their own number, who shall occupy such positions until their successors are elected; and they may adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the dispatch of business. The Board shall also provide for itself a suitable seal. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum; and they are authorized to send either the Secretary or President, or a special committee of the Board, to consult and co-operate with the National Board of Health, or other sanitary organizations whenever they may deem it necessary for the public good.

4. The Secretary shall be the executive officer of the Board, shall superintend and perform the work prescribed in this act, and perform such other duties as the Board shall direct; shall respond to all communications of the local boards of health, hereinafter provided for, and give such advice as may be deemed necessary; and in case of the prevalence of endemics, epidemics, infectious and contagious diseases, or other unusual sickness, he shall, on the request of the local boards of health, visit the locality and adopt such regulations for its suppression as may seem best. He shall annually report to the Governor, on or before the first day of January, the investigations, discoveries and recommendations of the Board, which shall be printed and distributed as soon as practicable thereafter, in the same manner as other public documents of the State.

5. The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of the life and health of the inhabitants of the State, and shall make, or cause to be made, sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of diseases, especially of endemics, epidemics and the means of prevention, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, habits and circumstances of life on the public health. They shall also investigate the causes of diseases occurring among the stock or domestic animals in the State, the methods of remedying the same, and shall gather information in respect to these matters and kindred subjects for diffusion among the people. They shall also advise with regard to the location, drainage, water supply, heating and ventilation of public buildings, school houses, the ventiiation of coal mines and the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities.

When they may believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this State from any other State, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules as they may in the exercise of their discretion deem efficient in preventing the introduction and spread of such disease or diseases. The better to accomplish such objects, the Board are empowered and directed to establish, and strictly maintain, quarantine at such places as they may deem proper, and may adopt rules and regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the State. They may enforce inspections of persons and articles of baggage, or other goods of whatsoever character, as well as the purification of the same; and companies or individuals operating or control-

ing railroads, steamboats, coaches, public conveyances and steamers plying the Ohio river or its tributaries in this State, shall obey the rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health, and any owner or owners, person or persons, having charge of any railway train, passenger coach, steamboat, or public or private conveyance, who shall refuse to obey such rules and regulations when made and published, shall be held to have committed a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be confined in the county jail not less than fifteen days nor more than two months, or be either so fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the jury trying the case, to be recovered in any court of competent criminal or penal jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, with the consent of the County Court, to appoint three intelligent and discrete persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a legally qualified practicing physician, citizens residing in each county of this State, who shall constitute a *local Board of Health* for the respective counties in which they reside, and such persons, as members of the local board, shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of their appointment; and such local boards are empowered, and it shall be their duty, to inaugurate and execute and require the heads of families to execute such sanitary regulations as the local board may consider necessary to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other endemic, infectious and contagious diseases, and they are empowered to go upon and inspect any premises which they may believe are in an unclean or infectious condition, and the said local board are authorized to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health. And it shall be the duty of physicians practicing in any county in which a local board is organized to report promptly all or any of the above-named character of disease under their special treatment to such local board, and such local board shall make report of the same to the State Board of Health at least once in every three months—first, of the character of the infectious, contagious, endemic or epidemic disease prevailing in their county; second, the number of persons reported as infected with such disease; third, the action taken by such local board to arrest the progress of such prevalent disease, and the visible effects of such action.

The provisions for local Boards of Health shall not apply to

cities and towns having Boards of Health, but where such local Boards of Health are already established in cities and towns they shall be auxiliary to and act in harmony with the State Board of Health.

7. In the counties bordering on the Ohio river and its tributaries, and on the State line separating West Virginia from the State of Kentucky, the local Boards of Health are empowered to declare quarantine in said county or counties, or in any particular place or places therein against the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease prevailing in any other State or county. *Provided*, That as soon as such quarantine is established the local board declaring the same through its presiding or chief officer shall, in writing, notify the district members of the State Board of Health of such quarantine and the extent thereof, and thereupon the State Board of Health, in the exercise of its supervising power over local boards, shall as early as practicable, ascertain the necessity of such quarantine, and shall either approve of and enforce the said quarantine or declare the same raised.

8. The State Board of Health and its agents, employes, or the local boards of health, acting under the direction and regulations of the State Board, when they have reasonable grounds to believe that any packet or other steamboat, barge, or other water craft navigating the Ohio river or its tributaries, is infected with any infectious or contagious disease, are empowered to prevent the landing of such craft at any point on the West Virginia shore, or elsewhere within the State, and they are also empowered when they have reasonable grounds to believe that any such railway train, coach or other vehicle contains persons, or goods of whatsoever character infected with contagious matter, to detain at any station or point on such railway or road such train, coach, or vehicle for a time sufficient to disinfect and purify the same. *Provided*, Quarantine has been established at such station or place by action of such boards; and any railway conductor, or person in charge of the same who shall wilfully avoid or prevent the inspection, disinfection and purification of the conveyances above named in his control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalty hereinbefore mentioned, to be recovered in the Circuit Court of any county where the offense has been committed.

9. Any person practicing medicine in any of its departments shall possess the qualifications required by this act, viz: If a graduate in medicine, he shall present a diploma to those mem-

6

bers of the State Board of Health appointed for his Congressional District for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine and issued by a reputable medical college, and recognized as such an institution, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the said two members of the State Board of Health shall issue a certificate to that effect; and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holders of the same to practice medicine in the State of West Virginia. If not a graduate of such medical college as above designated, every person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before the said two members of the State Board of Health in his Congressional District, together with the presiding medical officer of the local board of health of the county in which the respective district members of the State Board may hold their examinations, as the Board shall require; and if the examination be satisfactory they shall issue a certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned, except that physicians who have been engaged in the continuous practice of medicine in this State for more than ten years at the date of the passage of this act shall, in lieu of a diploma or examination by the members of the State Board of Health, present to the said Board an affidavit as to the number of years they have been engaged in the practice of medicine, and the said Board shall issue its certificate to such physicians without requiring an examination.

The members of the State Board of Health in each Congressional District shall give not less than twenty (20) days public notice of the time and place of their meetings, in order to accommodate applicants for certificates.

10. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the record of the same shall be endorsed upon said certificate with the seal of the State Board of Health, and signed by the President and Secretary of the same.

11. Each candidate on presenting himself for examination shall be possessed of a good moral character, temperate habits, and shall pay a fee of ten dollars, which shall be returned to him if a certificate be refused. In case an applicant for a certificate fail to pass a satisfactory examination, he may within nine (9) months thereafter appear again before the Board in

his Congressional District for a second examination, and if he then fail to pass a satisfactory examination, he may appeal from the decision of the Board in his Congressional District, to the State Board, which, at its next meeting shall examine such applicant, and if the examination prove satisfactory, the State Board shall grant him a certificate upon the payment of fifteen (15) dollars; but if the State Board refuse such applicant a certificate, the examination shall be final. *Provided*, That if any person shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination before the board in his Congressional District within four (4) months after this act takes effect, he may appeal at once before the State Board, which Board, within thirty (30) days after such appeal is made, shall examine the applicant, and should the examination prove satifactory, the said Board shall grant such applicant a certificate upon the payment of fifteen (15) dollars; but such examination, if the applicant be refused a certificate, shall be final.

12. Examination may be, in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, and shall embrace the general subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathology, pathological anatomy, surgery and obstetrics, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. The provisions of this act shall not apply to females practicing midwifery.

13. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M. D." This act shall also apply to apothecaries and pharmacists, who prescribe for the sick. This act shall not apply to commissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Hospital service.

14. Any itinerant physician who shall practice or offer to practice medicine within this state or who shall by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries, or deformities, shall pay to the State Treasurer a special tax of fifty ($50) dollars for each and every month and fraction thereof he shall so practice.

15. Any person practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics in this state without complying with provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor

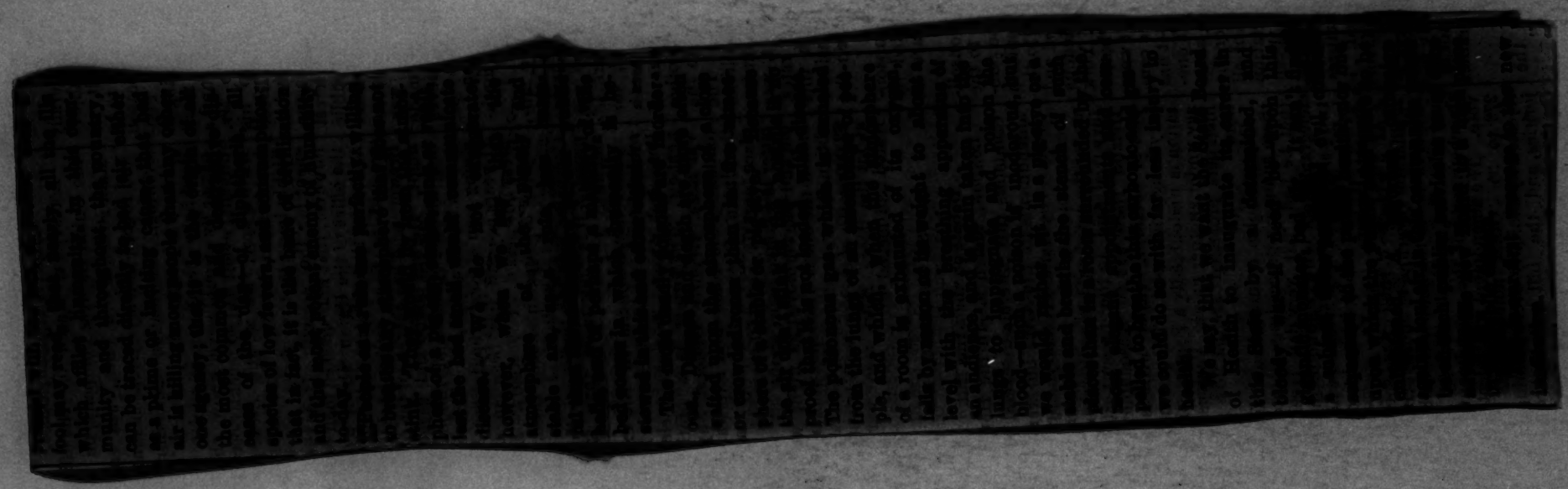
more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file, as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this state for the crime of forgery.

16. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the Board; he shall also receive his traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the Board shall receive no compensation other than traveling and other necessary expenses while employed on business of the Board. The President and Secretary of the Board shall certify all bills ordered to be paid by the Board. Such bills shall, on the approval of the Governor and warrant of the Auditor, be paid by the State Treasurer.

17. All sums of money received by the State Board of Health in payment for certificates of authority to practice medicine, and all fines and special taxes, collected through and by reason of this act, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

18. Of the moneys paid into the treasury of the state under the provisions of this chapter, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the Secretary and to meet all the contingent expenses of the officers of the Board of every kind and nature whatsoever, and should the amount thus paid into the treasury be less than one thousand dollars, the sum so paid in is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

19. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.



No. 5989 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

Jany 19, 1882

Streeter W.W.

Rel to compulsory Vaccination

F.

JAN 23 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

23 Referred to Secy ack—

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12, Jan 24, 1882

" " No 346.

" " No. ——.

W. W. STREETER, M. D.
WHEELING, W. VA.
#43 S. Broadway.

Jan. 19. 1882

Dear Sir:-

Can you inform me what if any States have taken steps toward inaugurating Compulsory Vaccination? What is the mind of the membership of the Nat. Brd. of H? on the subject? Such regulations have to be instituted by legislative enactments, do they not? Can municipal organizations Enact such a regulation? Have you, i.e., the Board, any knowledge of steps being taken by any States Will you favor me with such information as you have leisure to impart, or let me know where I can obtain the same.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Very Respectfully
W. W. Streeter

Secretary
Natl. Board of Health.
Washington, D.C.

No. 9972 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

West Va.

April, 1887

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Reeves, Wm. J. E.

Sends act passed by West Va. legislature concerning public health.

Sold. Rec'd. May 6

Referred to Ack. Letter

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 18 Page 784, APR 17, 188 .

" " No.

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 17 1887

No. 10033 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

Apl 8 ,1882

Reeves Jas E.
Secy St. Bd.

Wants few extra copies of new Health Law of W. Va

Sent 6 copys. May 31.

10

Referred to ack - send

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 Apl 10 ,188 .
page 426.

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 10 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

ELIN
MAR 13
11 PM
1913

J. J. Jones - M. D.,
Secy Nat. Board Health,
Washington,
D. C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

10033—

No. 790

Office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health,

Wheeling, W. Va. April 8th 1902

Dear Sir:

Please do the favor to send me a few Extra Copies of Bulletin containing publication of our new Health Law, & oblige

Yours,

Very Respectfully,

James E. Reeves,
Secretary.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
RECEIVED
APR 8 1902
OF HEALTH

No. 11217 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Grafton W. Va

July 4 ,1882

Vankirk W. J.

Rel. to action of Congress and asks about his future work and accts.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -5 1882

5

Referred to Surgeon

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. July 5, 1882.

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

Grafton W Va 7-4/82

J. L. Turner M.D.

Sec' N B. of H

Washington D.C.

Sir

I am in receipt of yours of the 3d relative to the appropriation bill before Congress. I regret very much the turn things have taken. but hope that Congress may yet see the importance of allowing the N B of H to control this important matter

Will you please inform me whether I shall make out my bill for the full month of June or only from the 6th (the day you sent Commission) I had been notified by Sec of State Board. that he had named me and I made provision for entering upon service at once. on the 1st of June

Will you also please notify me what I shall

2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

do in future. I have been getting everything ready for Leadville, and have been on lookout last night for suspects;

I am very respectfully

W. D. Vaughan

No. 11525 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va

July, 1882

Reeves J-I.

Slip rel to N.B.H. + inspections from Registers

21

Referred to N.B.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 21 1882

egister.

NO. 9

ed States Navy, with his wife, will arrive t Deer Park on Wednesday.

The officers of the Second Battalion, of Cumberland, came to Deer Park in full uniform, on Sunday, and spent the day as guests of the Columbus Guards, camped on the lawn.

Seventy degrees is a good average temperature, a blanket at night is a *sine qua non*.

Miss Birdie, the handsome daughter of Capt. George W. Harrison, of Deer Park, arrived from Washington last week.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

Oakland.

OAKLAND, July 19.—Arrivals at the Oakland Hotel—Jas. J. Oyster and John E. Kendall, Washington, D. C.

Hon. S. S. Cox and wife, New York city.

R. W. Foulke and family, Chillicothe, O.

Geo. Adams, of Wheeling was sceptical on the enterprise of the Wheeling REGISTER to furnish the daily news at our summer resorts, but is now convinced that it can be done.

Deer Park Hotel arrivals—Horace Croll, York, Penna.

F. L. Hammond and wife, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Miss M. E. Garrett, maid and coachman, Geo. K. Chandler, Baltimore, Md.

W. H. Smith, B. & O. R. R.

Charles G. Lord, Columbus, O.

L. G. Kilbourn, Governor's Guards.

H. B. Ferguson, Wheeling, W. Va.

M. Bland, Weston, W. Va.

Mrs. J. W. Walterhouse, Toledo, Ohio.

In the camp of the Governor's Guards, last night, there was considerable stir among the boys.

Mr. J. D. Brunner, of the Fourth Dayton Band, now encamped at Deer Park, was formerly a resident of Piedmont, W. Va. He was born near Cumberland, Md. Mr. B. is a member of Reed Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, also of Cincinnati, O., Consistory Scottish Rite Mason, 23d degree.

Rev. Chas. R. Hale, D. D., will preach to the Governor's Guards, next Sunday at 11 A. M., in the Chapel.

Did you hear the big cannon, this morning said the obliging clerk at the Deer Park Hotel. "No," was the reply. "Why, great gracious, it blew me out of bed."

Chas. G. Lord, of the Governor's Guards, is editor of the Ohio Law Journal. Mr. L. thinks we have a grand country for health.

Quartermaster Burdell was under arrest last night for disturbing the peace of the camp.

It has been the practice of the Governor's Guards to hold a prize drill every two months, at which time a very handsome gold badge mounted with jewels, valued at $200, is awarded to the member of the company who drills best. Acting Seargent Turner has worn this badge for the past two months, having won it at the last prize drill. On next Friday at 3 P. M. the prize drill will again take place in the present camp ground. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

W. O. Lalford will probably visit the boys on his way from Washington, D. C.

Drum-Major Jack is missed very much by the boys.

Capt. Doty, former commander of the Governor's Guards, is expected every day. The boys will be glad to see him.

Miss Mary Garrett, who has been at her father's cottage for a day or more superintending the arrangement of the new furniture for the cottage, returned to Baltimore last evening. Last evening your correspondent called at the cottage to see what progress had been made in finishing the same. Miss Mary Garrett cordially received the stranger at the door and admitted him into the rooms on the first floor. The furniture is all fine in quality and chosen with good taste.

Hon. S. S. Cox, Representative from New York City, is a guest at the Oakland Hotel.

Mr. R. S. Donaldson, of Pittsburgh, who is a guest at the Deer Park Hotel, drove to that place in a buggy, a distance of 100 miles. He speaks in glowing terms of the scenery.

Mr. Cocoran and party, under care of N. S. Hill, General Passenger Agent of the B. & O., made an excursion to Cheat River this morning in Third Vice President Spencer's private car.

Glades House arrivals: E. C. Flaccus, Wheeling, W. Va.; Louis Pracht, Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.; B. R. Codwise, Maryland; Miss Susan Kinney, Miss Minnie Warner, Mrs. B. L. Bray, Geo. Warner, James J. Kelley and sister, Baltimore; R. T. Wilson, Wheeling.

WESTON.

The Powers-Lamar Murder Case—County Convention.

Special to the Register.

WESTON, W. VA., July 17.—On Wednesday last, Sheriff Hoffman, of Spencer county, Ind., arrived here with a warrant from Governor J. B. Jackson, directing Sheriff McDonald, of this county, to proceed to Roanoke and arrest H. L. Powers, for the killing of a man by the name of Lamar, in the above named county, about two years ago.

Powers was arrested and incarcerated in

RELIGIOUS WAR.

The False Prophet on the March to Join Arabi Bey.

The Condition of Affairs at Alexandria—Cairo Now Threatened With Devastation—Preparations for the Conflict Going On.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—Dervisch Pasha, special Minister of Turkey, returned to Constantinople to-day. His departure at the present crisis is deemed extraordinary. The English attempt to make it appear that Dervisch returns because his presence is no longer necessary owing to Turkish satisfaction with the British occupation. It is understood, however, that Dervisch was summarily ordered home by the Sultan because his active co-operation with the Khedive was raising indignation among the excited Mohammedans, as they were suspected of connivance to turn Egypt over to the Christians; and the Porte was unable to resist these protests. It is alleged also that the Sultan understands that Germany does not favor anything like an official endorsement by Turkey of either a purely English or a joint English and French occupation of Egypt. The position of the Porte is critical in the extreme. The anti-Christian feeling is becoming aroused actively all over Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and the interior of Africa, and is to-day in such a fierce and menacing attitude that the Sultan dare not move in the direction of an ally of England, and, on the other hand, he realizes that Germany could be his most useful friend among the powers, and on that account feels constrained to stay out of any combination which includes France.

The False Prophet on the March.

PARIS, July 19.—Arabi's object is said to be to delay operations as long as possible, and avoid a conflict until the arrival of the Prophet El Mehdi, who is supposed to be marching in a northward direction. Arabi will continue on the defensive and distract the enemy until the arrival of the Prophet, who is swelling the ranks by thousands. The position of Turkey is considered no longer an enigma, and the Sultan is stated to be a party to an understanding between Arabi and the Prophet.

No News.

LONDON, July 19.—Correspondents are sending from Alexandria narratives of personal prowess instead of news, which is difficult to get as the country is so thickly infested with bands of native troops and mauraders that even Seymour does not consider himself strong enough to send out scouts. The correspondent of the Telegraph claims that he rode out nine miles and found the rode thick with corpse, soldiers, skeletons, horses, wrecks, carriages, and swarming with starving women, and children who told him Bedouins had followed and atttcked Arabis army during retreat to rob them of booty.

Rumored Resignation of the French Cabinet.

PARIS, July 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Gablet, Minister of the Interior and Worship, replying to a radical interpellation demanding the establishment of a central mairie for Paris, moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was rejected, 278 to 172. The Chamber adopted, by a vote of 218 to 176, the order of the day hostile to the creation of a central mairie. In consequence of these votes, an urgent summons was issued for a Cabinet Council. The member who moved the interpellation quoted the promises of the government in favor of its object. Therefore both votes were unfavorable for the government.

At six o'clock P. M., it is stated the Cabinet had resigned.

England.

LONDON, July 19.—The Reserve squadron has been ordered to return to their stations.

The statement that the arrears bill had passed through the committee in Commons on Monday night, is an error. The committee yesterday disposed of all the original clauses of the bill. A new technical clause was then added, and on motion of Gladstone, progress reported.

LONDON, July 19.—In the Commons this afternoon, the Financial Secretary of the War office, said efficient precaution has been taken to protect Port Said, Ismalid and the Suez, but he couldn't enter into details.

Dilke, under foreign Secretary, said the identical note of the Powers to the porte, regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt, was unanswered.

A dispatch from Symnia says a great fire is raging and many hundred houses are destroyed.

Nothing Important.

...meeting in Third Vice President Spencer's private car.

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Powers was arrested and incarcerated in jail here on Thursday evening last, pursuant to instructions. Friday morning a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the whole of that day and Saturday spent in the hearing of evidence offered by the prisoner. After lengthy and able arguments pro and con, a decision was rendered, this morning, by Judge Henry Brannon, of the Circuit Court, remanding the prisoner to the custody of the jailor here.

So far as we are able to learn it appears that Powers became engaged in an argumgnt with the man named Lamar, about some political question, the latter conducting himself in a very offensive and quarrelsome manner, and finally attacked Powers, when he, (Powers,) struck his antagonist, as he avers, in self defense, in the side, from the effects of which he died in a short time.

Powers was brought before the Grand Jury in Spencer county, but no indictment was found against him. He remained in that county about four months after the killing, the officers knowing all the time of his whereabouts, and also knowing of his departure when he left Indiana for his home at Roanoke in this county. After his return here frequent communication was engaged in between him and friends in the section where the fatal blow was given. More than this, he never endeavored to conceal or deny the fact, but frequently spoke of the unfortunate occurrence to friends here.

On Friday last, through the agency of Power's counsel, Geo. J. Jackson telegraphed orders here directing the Sheriff of this county to hold the prisoner here until further instructions.

The facts as proven on investigation, will be properly certified by Judge Brannon, and presented to the Governor for his consideration, and in the event that he does not deem them sufficient to direct Power's discharge, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The case created great excitement here, owing not only to its intricate nature, but also to the large and respectable connection of the prisoner in this section.

Threats made by Lamar, a brother of the man killed, who accompanied the sheriff of Spencer county here, were of such a character as to lead the friends of Powers to believe that if he was taken back to Indiana he would be in danger of mob violence, as it had been attempted once or twice before he left the State.

The evidence thus far supports the claim of the prisoner that the act was one of self defense, and while he has no fears of the law, both he and his friends fear that spirit of mob violence that seems to possess the friends of the deceased man. Some nice legal points have been raised, which will probably be settled only by the Court of Appeals, when the case is finally decided.

The Democratic Executive Committee have issued a call for a county convention, on Saturday, July 29th, at which time State, Congressional and Senatorial delegates will be appointed, and the time and manner of nominating candidates for the House of Delegates agreed upon.

Special Dispatch to the Register.

WESTON, July 19.—In the extradition case of the State of Indiana vs. Henry L. Powers of this county, Gov. Jackson is now reviewing the proceeding and opinion of Judge Brannon in the case.

Jumped Into the River.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., July 19.—This afternoon the engine of a gravel train on the new Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan extension, jumped into the river at that place from the trestle work ten feet high. The engineer and fireman are both severely injured.

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A dispatch from Symnia says a great fire is raging and many hundred houses are destroyed.

Nothing Important.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—A telegram from the Porte for Dervisch Pasha arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent it after him, and he is now returning. No Europeans remain in Cairo except twenty Germans, who refuse to leave.

The consul who was tailled at Zagazag was the Italian consul.

A German View.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Cologne Gazette and Berlin North German Gazette print articles on the Egyptian question, which are regarded as being directly inspired and presenting not only the policy of Germany but of other powers except England and France. The articles state the Egyptian question can only be ripe for Germany after the Western powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent for of Europe. In view of the general need England may rely upon the support of all sides in her endeaver to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the rule of defender of her just interests.

People Starving.

LONDON, July 19.—A correspondent at Alexandria says: I drove, yesterday, nine miles along the line of Arab Pasha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with carriages and dead horses. It is reported the Bedouins harrassed the soldiers during the retreat, killing two hundred.

Strange Conduct of the Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has, for the last few days, allowed several persons to be at the Palace, who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pascha. The Khedive, apparently, trusts them, but it may be he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his power.

Arabi Pasha's Defense.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—Arabi Pasha defends his action and says he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the council of ministers, in replying to the British fire.

FLUSHING, O.

Special to the Register.

FLUSHING, O., July 19.—F. R. Swan, of Cadrysburg, has been employed as Superintendent of Flushing schools at $40 per month, instead of $75, as stated Monday.

Mr. Charles H. Kirk has been employed at the Pickering school for five months.

Miss Lilian Reynolds has been employed to teach at Kirk's the coming winter.

W. R. Thompson has been employed at Oak Hill for six months.

A. M. Brown has been re-employed at Kemon.

Prof. Swan was in town last week looking for a house to rent, but found them all occupied.

H. C. Hanna, formerly of this place, but now of Barnesville, will move his tin shop to this place August 1st.

The teachers of Flushing will make an effort to secure the Teachers, Institute here next year. They made a very creditable showing last year, and they possess many advantages now which they did not last year.

Rev. Wash. Glass, the "sweet singer of Israel," preached at Rock Hill last Sabbath.

An Old Hand.

KALAMAZOO, July 19.—Geo. Stevenson, who was fatally shot while burglarizing a house here, Saturday night, proves to have been a desperate fellow, recently out of the Joliet prison.

No. 12.198 State Rpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling
West Va
September 15, 1882

Reeves, Jas. E.
Secy 2 B.H.

Transmits Circulars Nos
2 and 3 of State
Boards West Va

Rec'd Sept 25th 1882

25

Referred to File Secy's

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15.58 Sept 25, 1882

Cross References:

[No. 5.]

Physicians' Records and Return, in accordance with Section 6 of an Act Amending and Re-enacting Chapter 150 of the Code of West Virginia, concerning the Public Health.

Name or names of the sick.....Race.....Occupation .....Residence.....No. persons in the household.....Sanitary condition.....Date of attack.....Supposed cause..... Has there been exposure to infection?.....Is there evidence of recent and proper vaccination?..... Date of last vaccination?..... .....188....Do you attribute the outbreak to causes connected with place of residence, water or food supply?.....Has the patient been isolated?..... .....Where?.....What disinfection of premises and things?..... .....What proof of contagion in the house or in the family? ....Results of this contagion to others (at date of report) ....Termination of case or cases..... .....

Date.....
County.....

(Signed)..... .....

[OVER.]

☞Use this Card for a Return to your Local Board of Health.

[No. 5.]

Report of Prevalent Diseases and Deaths in the county or town of..... in the practice of Dr. .....for the month..... 188...

Diseases and Causes of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Sanitary Surroundings.
Cholera			
Small-pox			
Scarlet Fever			
Diphtheria			
Croup (Membranous)			
Whooping Cough			
Measles			
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever			
Cerebro-Spinal			
Erysipelas			
Puerperal Fever			
Pulmonary Consumption			
Accidents and Violence			

Note.—Local Boards of Health will please summarize the Records of Diseases and Deaths reported to them on these cards by Physicians; and once in every three months make report of same, with any other matters which may be deemed of importance to the Secretary of the State Board.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. REEVES, M. D.,

Secretary of the State Board of Health.

[over.]

(Circular No. 2.)

State Board of Health of West Virginia.

To Local Boards of Health, Physicians and others interested in Sanitary Science.

GENTLEMEN:

Your special attention is invited to the following questions of great importance to Sanitarians, and an early and as full reply as possible is requested.

The State Board of Health hopes to secure in each county several regular correspondents to assist the local board in making complete returns. For all such voluntary work, due credit will be given in the annual report to the Governor.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1. What is the general average altitude of your county?
2. The average temperature of the seasons?
3. The nature or quality of the soil?
4. Geological stratification?
5. Relative acreage of hill, flat, and swamp lands?
6. The varieties of forest timber? the order of its quality and quantity?
7. What streams, ponds or other bodies of water?
8. In what proportion is the water stagnant?
9. In what direction is the natural drainage?
10. What is the extent of artificial drainage?
11. Relative acreage of cleared and forest lands?
12. What are the principal crops?
13. The principal kinds of fruit?
14. What indigenous or wild fruits may be gathered?

DOMICILIARY HYGIENE.

15. The general character of dwelling houses?
16. The proportion constructed of wood, brick, and stone?
17. The general style of architecture and ordinary capacity?
18. The method of warming?
19. Kinds of fuel?
20. Any special means of ventilation—other than open doors and windows?
21. The proportion of dwelling houses having cellars?
22. The proportion of wet or damp cellars?
23. The source and character of drinking water?
24. The ordinary depth of wells? the deepest?
25. The average distances of the stable, barn-yard, pig-sty, and privy from the family dwelling? from the well? from the dairy or "spring-house?"
26. The usual style of privy accommodations?
27. The probable number with well or vault? with box above ground? where dry earth is used as a deodorizer and purifier.
28. Have you known of cases of sickness, or house-epidemics, the cause of which was probably drinking water contaminated by leakage into the well from the privy-vault or cess-pool?
29. How are the houses lighted?
30. What illuminating fluids or oils are used?
31. How many deaths and injuries have resulted from lamp-explosions within the past year?
32. How many cases, during the past year, of sickness and death from Paris green, and other poisons, the result of careless handling?

SOCIAL AND MORAL STATISTICS.

33. What is the population of your county, males and females?
34. What nativities are represented?
35. How many of negro parentage? and the proportion of mulattoes?
36. The industrious habits of the different classes?
37. The general character of the food supply? and the manner of cooking?
38. The principal employments of citizens? the proportion employed in mechanic arts? and in agriculture?
39. What cities, towns and villages in the county? the population of each? the number of post-offices in the county? and how many newspapers printed?
40. How many churches, and the probable value of church property? what religious denominations are represented, and the numerical order of the sects?

41. The habits of the people in the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks? what classes are the largest consumers of whisky, wine and beer?

42. The number of cases of the "opium habit?" the "chloral habit?"

43. The proportion of females who habitually indulge in the use of alcoholic drinks? and tobacco?

44. The number of idiotic persons? Are they the issue of consanguineous parents?

45. How many blind persons? how many deaf-mutes? and what relation of these cases to small-pox, scarlet fever, or other disease?

46. The number of insane persons, and, if possible, the cause of insanity given?

47. What relation of crime to idleness and pauperism?

48. How many cases of suicide during the last year? the mode by which effected?

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 25 1882 HEALTH.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD.

49. During the year ending 30th September, 1882, from what cause the greatest number of cases of sickness? total number of deaths?

50. What is the frequency of enteric or typhoid fever? scarlet fever? diphtheria? measles? whooping cough? pneumonia? pulmonary consumption?

51. Do you meet with cases of *malarial* origin? the most frequent type?

52. How many times has small-pox invaded your county? how many cases during the last year? number of deaths from the disease? how was the contagion introduced? the probable cost to the county because of the presence of the disease?

53. What proportion of the inhabitants have been successfully vaccinated?

54. Have you made any observations to determine the relative value of bovine and humanized virus? and have you witnessed any serious accidents from vaccination? any deaths?

55. Has Asiatic cholera ever existed in your county? If so, when or how often—giving the years?

56. What is the history of enteric or typhoid fever in your county? what also of diphtheria? and during what years were these diseases first recognized?

57. What is the average mortality from enteric or typhoid fever? from scarlet fever and diphtheria? what measures, if any, adopted to prevent the spread of these contagions?

THE HYGIENE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

58. The number of school houses in the county? the number of pupils registered in each school district? the number of teachers employed? the style of buildings, and method of heating? the average cubic space allowed each pupil in the school room? and the character of drinking water supply? What privy accommodations afforded? how many hours of study?

59. Is the light abundant? is it in front of, at the right of, at the left of, or behind the pupils?

60. Are teachers required to clear and ventilate their school rooms by opening the windows and doors at stated hours?

61. What kinds of seats and desks are in use?

62. What play grounds? do trees overshadow the school-house?

63. Have boys and girls the same or separate play grounds?

64. Where are outer garments and wet clothing hung? and what provision for drying?

65. What percentage of pupils are absent on account of sickness? is headache a frequent complaint?

66. What precautions are taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the schools?

67. What precautions would be enforced to-day were a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria or small-pox discovered in the school-room?

Local Boards of Health will use their best endeavors to secure in each neighborhood or county district, one or more persons who can be interested in the work of promptly answering the above questions. Reporters are requested to duplicate the NUMBERS, and in each instance to make answers as full as possible. The State Board of Health trusts confidently in the capability and readiness of its friends in every county of the State, to furnish supplies to complete a thorough Sanitary Survey of West Virginia.

JAMES E. REEVES, M. D.,
Secretary.

Wheeling, Sept. 15, 1882.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

To Local Boards of Health, Physicians and others interested in Sanitary Science.

GENTLEMEN:

The law establishing a State Board of Health and regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, passed March 8th, 1881; and amended and re-enacted March 15th, 1882, is now in full force and effect in every county of the state, and the earnest co-operation of all persons asked who desire that human suffering shall be alleviated, the death-rate diminished, and the sanitary conditions of our state improved. Without such hearty co-operation, especially on he part of local boards of health and the mem bers of the medical profession generally, the law, however wise in its provisions, must fail utterly in conferring upon the whole people of West Virginia the humane and priceless benefits contemplated by its passage.

All who engage in the study of local conditions affecting the public health—the influence of soil, climate, water and food supplies, drainage and sewerage; the influence of race, population and social conditions; or who watch the invasion of contagious and infectious diseases to discover the agencies or causes which produce and maintain them, and devise the proper methods for their control; who assist in collecting reliable vital statistics and in any wise employ their energies to systematize and perfect the grand work intrusted to those in charge of the public health—are public benefactors.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that so much attention is now being paid by lawgivers to the prevention of disease. The art of the physician can do much in curing disease in detail, but the power of a state legislature, if well directed, may do infinitely more in adopting and enforcing measures to check, if not wholly prevent, the development of a large class of very serious maladies.

During the last century, statistical researches have developed two extremely important facts, namely, that the mean duration of human life is generally less than half that of the three score and ten years commonly allotted as the term of man's existence, but that, on the other hand, communities have it, to a certain degree, in their power to diminish the causes by which the lives of their members are thus abridged; and it has been made evident that, in consequence of the judicious em

ployment of that power, the average duration of human life has been for many years slowly but progressively on the increase.

Stimulated by the activities of sanitarians the public mind is becoming more and more enlightened as to the connection of *filth* and *disease*; and it is the duty of local boards of health to busy themselves to the end that such knowledge shall pervade and influence every household in the state.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL BOARDS AND THEIR DUTIES.

By reference to *sections* 6 and 7 of the amended act of 1882, it will be seen that local or county boards have a wide and responsible field of duties.

The manner of appointing local boards under the law of 1882 precisely reverses the method prescribed in the act of 1881. Now it is simply the duty of the county court to *nominate* for each county "three intelligent and discrete persons residing therein, one of whom, at least, shall be a person legally qualified to practice medicine," and the State Board may or may not *confirm* the nominations so made by the court In the event of non-concurrence by the State Board, it is the duty of the court to name other persons for the office, and so continue to nominate until the State Board shall accept and appoint. In covering the state with local boards of health, there has been no serious conflict of authority in the matter of appointments except in a single instance; and this speaks well of the favor with which the passage of the law was received, and the pleasure of county courts in putting into effect the most useful arm of its power.

Persons appointed on local or county boards of health hold their office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the State Board. As soon as possible after their appointment, the board shall meet for organization—the member first named on the list of appointments making the call—and elect from their own number a presiding officer as prescribed in *section* 6 of the act. The county board thus organized "shall make and establish for the county, or for any place or district therein, such sanitary rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper by the said board to prevent the outbreak and spread of infectious or contagious diseases."

"The local board of any county may declare quarantine therein, or in any particular district or place therein, against the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease prevailing in any other state, county or place, and of any and all persons and things likely to spread such contagion or infection." But "as soon as such quarantine is established, the local board shall, in writing, inform the members of the State Board residing in that congressional district, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the necessity of such local quarantine and take action accordingly."

In the matter of expenditures of money necessary for local and county sanitation, and of all bills incurred by local boards of health, their agents or appointees, while in the performance of official duty, the pleasure of the county court must be consulted. "In cases of emergency, or of actual necessity, and when the court or corporate authorities are from any cause unable to meet or to provide for the emergency or necessity of the case, all actual expenditures shall be certified by the local board to the county court, and the whole or as much thereof as the said court may deem right and proper, shall be paid out of the county treasury." It is plain therefore that the most intimate and reciprocal relations should exist and be cultivated between county courts and local boards of health in order that there shall be no lack of energy in the performance of sanitary work on the one hand, nor liberality in the payment of just bills for service rendered on the other. A careful study of *sections* 6 and 7 of the amended act will show direction for every duty to be performed by local boards.

THE DUTY OF PHYSICIANS.

The law makes it the plain duty of every practicing physician to report promptly to the presiding officer of the local board of

his county all cases of cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric or typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles or other endemic, epidemic, infectious or contagious disease of dangerous character, under treatment by him. To encourage and facilitate a full and prompt report by physicians, cards in blank will be distributed to them through local boards. In this way the duty of making report will be made easy, and the most thorough sanitary police of the state secured. The result of this required labor of physicians will soon be seen in reports compiled therefrom by local boards whose duty it shall be to report to the State Board of Health "once, at least, in every three months, the character of all such infectious, contagious, endemic or epidemic diseases; the number of persons reported as affected with either of said diseases, naming the same; the action taken by the local board to arrest the progress of every such disease, and the visible effects (if any) of such action."

"Where any city, town or village has a board of health of its own, the jurisdiction of the local or county board shall not extend thereto, but such city, town or village board shall be auxiliary to and act in harmony with the State Board of Health."

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

It is remarkable and worth telling that the State Board of Health has had trouble in but *three* cases among the thousand and sixty applicants for medical certificate. Indeed, nothing could work more smoothly than that part of the machinery of the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, for it has the hearty support of every respectable physician in the state, and all are proud of our rising professional standard!

The new manner of dealing with itinerant physicians has not only put several hundred dollars into the state treasury, but prevented the incursions of a class of ignorant pretenders who, previous to the passage of the law, regularly occupied West Virginia to humbug credulous people.

It is the duty of every legally qualified physician to keep close watch for all violations of the law, and when offences are discovered, to report them promptly to the prosecuting attorney or to a justice of the peace.

Section 14 makes it the duty of the sheriff to collect the "special tax of $50 for each month and fraction of a month" from all *itinerant physicians*, of whatever name or character, "who shall travel from place to place, and by writing, printing or otherwise, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries or deformities." Any person is regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of the law "who shall publicly profess to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters 'M. D."

The act also applies "to druggists and pharmacists who prescribe for the sick," and should be enforced against such offenders to the letter. Frequent complaints have reached the State Board of violations of the law by druggists and pharmacists, and there is good reason to believe that such offences, though not as common as before the passage of the law, are yet of frequent occurrence in many of our large towns. By all proper means, such offenders should be discovered, and the information given to the prosecuting attorney or a justice of the peace.

Finally: The law requires that all persons engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in West Virginia shall have a certificate from the State Board of Health. There are three classes of certificates: 1st, the diploma class; 2d, the ten years' experience class; 3d, the examination class. "Itinerant physicians" must possess the qualification of one or the other of these classes before offering to engage in general practice or to prosecute a specialty; and unless they first so provide themselves with a medical certificate from the State Board they become offenders in a *double sense* and liable to the severest penalties of law.

Should the registration of any person engaged in the practice of medicine be questioned, or doubtful, specific informa-

tion may be had by addressing the office of the secretary of the State Board of Health, giving the name in full, as well as the residence, of the supposed offender.

THE STATE BOARD WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE LOCAL BOARDS OF HELATH.

☞By immediately answering all communications from local boards.

By sending brief suggestions to meet any emergency, or when the public health is endangered from any cause.

By telegraphing and writing to local authorities to secure the best means of protection; or by visiting in person the county, district, or place, for the purpose of instituting and enforcing rules for the suppression of infectious or contagious diseases prevailing therein.

By supplying all needful forms for reports by physicians, and giving such information to local authorities as shall be necessary for the protection of the public health.

☞The State Board advises that every local or county board be prepared against small-pox, by urging all school boards to prohibit the attendance of un-vaccinated children; by an agreement with all physicians to vaccinate every unprotected person in each household where they attend; by instructions to all health officers and agents or officers of local boards to ascertain who in each community are unvaccinated and exposed to small-pox; by notifying the secretary of the State Board of Health without delay when small-pox appears; by writing or telegraphing the situation of the case or cases; and by requiring prompt compliance with all orders issued either by the local or State Board for the control of the disease.

☞The State Board urges upon local or county boards the importance and necessity of a prompt and careful distribution of the blank cards sent from this office for the use of physicians in making reports of all infectious, contagious, endemic or epidemic diseases under treatment by them, in obedience to *section* 6 of the amended act. Complete lists of the registered physicians of any county will be furnished on application to the secretary of the State Board; and local boards should regard it one of their special duties to require of all physicians complete returns according to law.

☞The accompanying postal card, addressed to the secretary of the State Board, is for the acknowledgment of the receipt of this Circular and other documents sent with it. On it should also be returned the name in full and postoffice address of each member of the local or county board of health,--not omitting to distinguish the presiding officer, and the secretary, if there be such officer. The postal card should be returned promptly, in order that the record of local boards shall be correct in every particular.

Trusting that this circular may serve to increase the confidence of the medical profession in the State Board, and lead to reforms that shall advance the cause of the public health in West Virginia, I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES E. REEVES, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

GEO. B. MOFFETT, M. D., PRESIDENT, Parkersburg.
JAMES E. REEVES, M. D., SECRETARY, Wheeling.
C. T. RICHARDSON, M. D., Charlestown, Jefferson County,
GEO. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Moorefield, Hardy County.
HON. A R. BARBEE, M. D., Point Pleasant.
GABRIEL McDONALD, M. D., Union, Monroe County.
LAWRENCE CARR, M. D., Charleston, Kanawha County.
WM M. LATE, M. D., Bridgeport, Harrison County.

[Preserve all communications from the State Board of Health for reference.]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 52

Target 4

State Reports

Wisconsin

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 824

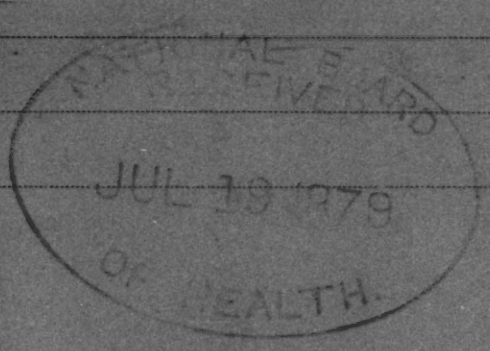
National Board of Health.

Milwaukee Wis

July 14 1879

Dieroks E. W.
Secy of Health Office

Relative to burial permit
— transmits blanks in
use in above place.



OFFICE OF THE

Commissioner of Health.

Wilmington July 4 78

W. Thomas Jr Farnum
Secy State Bd of Health
Washington D.C

Dear Sir

In reply to your circular in relation to burials, of the 10th inst I will state, that permits are required in all cases in this City as well as of those to be interred in any of the City Cemeteries, that may arrive by public conveyance from abroad. Besides there are certain restrictions in burying when the cause of death was contagious disease. I enclose forms of our death and burial certificates and also of Rules &c Resp Yours

C. W. Wirtz

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2, 1878.

TO PHYSICIANS:—Your attention is especially directed to Sections 13 and 14 of Chapter XIII of Milwaukee City Charter, which, as amended by the Act creating the office of Commissioner of Health, read as follows:

SECTION 13. It shall be the duty of each and every practicing Physician in the City of Milwaukee:

1. Whenever required by the Commissioner of Health of said City to report to said Commissioner, at such times and in such forms as he may prescribe, the number of patients attacked with any pestilential contagious or infectious disease, attended by such Physician for the twenty-four hours next preceding, and the number of persons attended by such Physician who shall have died within the twenty-four hours next preceding such report, of any such pestilential, contagious or infectious disease.

2. To report in writing to said Commissioner of Health every patient he shall have laboring under any pestilential, contagious or infections disease, within twenty-four hours after he shall ascertain or suspect the nature of such disease.

3. To report in writing to the Commissioner of Health, when by him required, the death of any patient who shall have died of any disease, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and to state in such report the specific nature and type of such disease.

SECTION 14. Any practicing Physician who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by or in any section of this chapter, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense.

These provisions of the Charter have been made effective by Section 49, Chapter XII, of the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee:

"Any practicing Physician who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by or in any section of said Chapter Thirteen, of the said Act of the Legislature, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars for such offense."

The Commissioner of Health especially desires to direct the attention of Physicians to the clause of the Charter requiring them to report every case of death to this office within twenty-four hours. A majority of the Physicians of Milwaukee are promptly obeying the law, but the negligence of some compels me to issue this circular. Henceforth the law will be strictly enforced, in regard to reporting all deaths within twenty-four hours as well as in regard to reporting contagious diseases.

O. W. WIGHT, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

MILWAUKEE, December, 1878.

To Clergymen, Undertakers, and others who are required by duty or custom to take part in funerals:

The charter of Milwaukee gives the Commissioner of Health power "to forbid and prevent all communication with any house or family infected with any contagious or pestilential disease, except by means of physicians and nurses." Section 7, chapter XIII.) This power will be fully exercised only when the public safety demands it. The public safety does require that funerals, after death by "contagious or pestilential disease," shall be private.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered that no funeral shall be held in a church or other place of public assembly, in case of death by small-pox, scarlatina, or diphtheria.

It is also hereby ordered that in case of death from any of the diseases above mentioned, the coffin shall be closed before the funeral and shall not again be opened.

It is furthermore hereby ordered that children under eighteen years of age shall not act as pall-bearers, or in any other capacity, at such a funeral.

Small-pox was stamped out in this city last spring and there has not been a case of it here in many months.

Scarlet fever, which several months ago threatened to become epidemic, has been kept under such control that now only sporadic cases are occurring.

At the beginning of October, this year, diphtheria began to spread rapidly in certain quarters of the city and became more and more fatal. Placarding infected houses, thorough disinfection, etc., have not only held the disease in check but also caused it to decrease, while it has become epidemic in neighboring cities.

Obedience to the orders above given will be an additional safeguard against these diseases Disobedience involves a maximum penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars' fine, six months' imprisonment, or both.

O. M. WIGHT, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

MILWAUKEE, December 2, 1878.

To Undertakers and Officers having charge of Cemeteries:

Your attention is hereby directed to Chapter III of the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee, concerning the Burial of the Dead. As amended by the Legislative Act creating the office of Commissioner of Health, it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Upon the death of any person within the corporate limits of the City of Milwaukee, it shall be the duty of every Undertaker or other person who inters such deceased person, and before the removal of such deceased person for interment, and within thirty-six hours after the death of such person, to apply to the Commissioner of Health of said city, or to the Clerk of the Commissioner of Health, and obtain a permit for interment from said Commissioner of Health, or Clerk of the Commissioner of Health.

SEC. 2. Before the granting of such permits for interment, said Undertaker or other person applying for said permit, must obtain from the physician who attended said deceased person, or in case no physician was in attendance upon such deceased person, then from the Commissioner of Health of said city, a certificate, stating the date of the death, the name, age, occupation, where born, in what state, county, and town, place of death, street, and number of street, ward, cause of death, duration of disease, sex, color, married or single, with the name of such physician or Commissioner of Health, and his place of residence affixed to such certificate, and no fees shall be charged by the Commissioner of Health for such certificate; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of said Commissioner of Health to note in a book kept for such purpose, as near as possible, all the circumstances in relation to the deceased person, as provided in this section.

SEC 3. Such permit must in all cases accompany the removal of such deceased person to the place of interment, and must be delivered to the sexton or other person in charge of the cemetery, and be by him retained, before such interment takes place. It is likewise imperative on every Undertaker in the city of Milwaukee, to furnish to the Commissioner of Health, or to the Clerk of the Commissioner of Health, a statement in writing on the first day of every month, of the number of his interments, with the names of such deceased persons.

SEC. 4. For any omission, neglect or refusal to comply with any provision of sections one and two of this chapter, such Undertaker, Physician, Commissioner of Health, or other person, shall, on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor exceeding one hundred dollars; said fine to be prosecuted for and collected as other fines are imposed and collected, and to be paid into the treasury for the use of the city of Milwaukee.

SEC 5. Every physician practicing within the limits of the city of Milwaukee, and who has attended any person in his or her last sickness, and the Commissioner of Health, in case no physician was in attendance, is hereby required to furnish to the Undertaker, or other person who may have charge of the burial of such deceased person, an accurate statement embodying all the particulars required in section two of this chapter; and neglect, refusal, or omission, by any such physician, or the Commissioner of Health, to furnish such statement, shall subject him to a penalty of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected, and paid into the city treasury.

SEC. 6. The Clerk of the Commissioner of Health is hereby required to furnish proper printed forms for the certificates and permits required in sections one and two of this chapter, and to deliver the certificate forms to the Commissioner of Health, and to physicians, when called for, free of charge.

Sections 7 and 8, pertaining to the burial of the dead within the limits of the city, are here omitted.

It is to be regretted that irregularities have gradually grown up, through ignorance or neglect of the law. All concerned will please make themselves familiar with these sections of the municipal statutes, for they will hereafter be strictly enforced.

O. W. WIGHT, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

Keepers of Cemeteries will make returns for all permits for burials to the office whence issued, on the first Monday of every month.

Health Department of the City of Milwaukee.

OFFICE, CITY HALL.

Milwaukee, ... *187*

Permission is Hereby Given *to remove the remains of*

..... *Married, Age,* .....

Occupation, ... *Place of Nativity* .....

Date of Birth ..... *Date of Death* .....

Cause of Death ..... *Residence No* .....

..... *Street,* ..... *Ward. To* ..... *Cemetery for*

Interment, on *187*

No 2434 E. W. Dimmick .....

☞ This Permit must in all cases accompany the body to its Destination.

ORDER TO UNDERTAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE

Commissioner of Health,

MILWAUKEE,.....187....

In cases of death by contagious disease, Undertakers will put in the bottom of the coffin (which should be water-tight) from four to six inches of sawdust saturated with a solution of Chloride of Zinc (Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid), and not open the coffin at the funeral under any circumstances.

By order of the Commissioner of Health.

E. W. DIERCKS, *Secretary.*

In Todesfällen, herbeigeführt durch irgend welche ansteckenden Krankheiten wird es hiermit den Leichenbestattern zur Pflicht gemacht, den Boden des Sarges (der wasserdicht sein sollte) bis zur Höhe von 4 bis 6 Zoll mit Sägemehl zu füllen, und dasselbe mit einer Auflösung Zink-Chlorid (Burnetts disinfecting fluid) zu tränken. Es wird strenge verboten, den Sarg beim Begräbniß zu öffnen.

Im Auftrage des Gesundheitscommissärs,

E. W. Diercks, Sekretär.

OBSERVE NOTE ON MARGIN.

☞ Physicians are required, by the Commissioner of Health, to fill out this Certificate accurately, and **Deliver it to the Secretary,** at the City Hall, within twenty-four hours after the death of the person to whom it relates.

PENALTY, for neglect of so doing, $10.00 to $250.00.

Certificate of Death. *No*.....

FOR THE MONTH OF.....*IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.*

1. *Name,*.....*Color,*.....
2. *Sex,*.....*Married,*.....*Single,*.....
3. *Age,*.....
4. *Name of Father of Deceased,*.....*Nativity,*.....
5. *Name of Mother of Deceased,*.....*Nativity.*.....
6. *Occupation of Deceased,*.....
7. *Place of Birth of deceased, (Town, County, State,)*.....
8. *Name of Wife of Deceased,*.....
9. *Name of Husband of Deceased.*.....
10. *Date of Birth,*.....*Date of Death,*.....
11. *Cause of Death,*.....
12. *Duration of Disease.*.....
13. *Place of Death,*.....*Street,*.....*Ward,*
14. *Place of Burial;*.....
15. *Undertaker,*.....

Residence of Physician,.....

Milwaukee,.....*187*.....*M. D.*

Attending Physician.

Burial Permit No.....*dated*.....*187 to be buried*.....*187*

☞ *No Burial Permit will be issued upon this Certificate unless correctly filled out, signed and returned by the attending Physician or the Coroner.*

No. 1686 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee Wis

aug 19, 1879

Dircks E. W
Secy O. H.

Desires to read in
Bulletin corrected as
to burial permits in
ref. to Milwaukee — says
they do require them in
all cases.

Transmits blanks

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 23 1

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1879
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE

Commissioner of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY HALL AUG 19 1879

ATLANTA, GA. AUG 19 1879

Gen. Thos. J. Lawton
Surg. Gen. U.S. Marine Hospital Service
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

As this City is classified amongst those where no burial permits are required. I wish to state that since the re-organization of the department it is presumed that each body should be accompanied with a permit from this Office to the place of interment to be destroyed by the sexton and by him returned at the end of each month. Certain blanks used in connection with burial Permits from this classification being used in your Bureau Kindly

Yours &c W. Richards

Ls

Keepers of Cemeteries will make returns for all Permits for burials to the office whence issued, on the first Monday of every month.

THIS PERMIT MUST IN ALL CASES ACCOMPANY BODY TO ITS DESTINATION.

Board of Health of the City of Milwaukee,

Clerk's Office, City Hall.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

AUG 1879 BOARD OF HEALTH

Milwaukee, ... 187

Permission is hereby given *to remove the remains*

of ..... *Age* .....

Date of Death, ... *Cause of Death* .....

Occupation, ...

Residence No. ..... *Street* ..... *Ward.*

To ..... *Cemetery, for Interment.*

No. XX 6855.

..... *Clerk of the Board.*

OBSERVE NOTE ON MARGIN.

Certificate of Death. No.....

FOR THE MONTH OF ..... IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

1. Name,
2. Sex. ..... Color,
3. Age, ... Married, ... Single,
4. Name of Father of Deceased,
5. Name of Mother of Deceased, ... Nativity,
6. Occupation of Deceased, ... Nativity,
7. Place of Birth of Deceased, (Town, County, State.)
8. Name of Wife of Deceased,
9. Name of Husband of Deceased,
10. Date of Birth, ... Date of Death,
11. Cause of Death,
12. Duration of Disease,
13. Place of Death.
14. Place of Burial, ... Street, ... Ward.
15. Undertaker,

Residence of Physician,

Milawukee, ... 18

..... M. D.
Attending Physician.

Burial Permit No ..... dated ..... 18 to be buried 18

☞ No Burial Permit will be issued upon this Certificate unless correctly filled out, signed and returned by the attending Physician or Coroner.

☞ Physicians are required, by the Commissioner of Health, to fill out this Certificate accurately, and **Deliver it to the Secretary**, at the City Hall, within twenty-four hours after the death of the person to whom it relates.

PENALTY, for neglect or delay, $10.00 to $250.00.

REPORT

Of.....Undertaker, in the City of Milwaukee, for the month of.....187

to the Health Officer, in pursuance of Chapter 3, of City Ordinances. Reports are to be made on the first of every month.

Section 1 of Chapter 3 of General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee, relating to Burials, reads as follows:—Upon the death of any person within the corporate limits of the City of Milwaukee, it shall be the duty of every undertaker or other person, who inters such deceased person, and before the removal of such deceased person for interment, and within thirty-six hours after the death of such person, to apply to the health officer of said city, or to the clerk of the Board of Health, to obtain a permit for interment from said health officer or clerk of the Board of Health. Permits will only be issued upon Certificate of Physician of Health Officer or the Coroner.

No. on Docket of Health Officer	When Interred	NAME OF DECEASED.	WHERE INTERRED.	Date of Burial Permit.	NO.	Name of Person who Signed Certificate.	Date of Death on Certificate	No. of Certificate.

THE PERSONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED AUG 1 1879 BOARD OF HEALTH.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE. }

I,....., Undertaker, residing at.....Street, ...Ward, City of Milwaukee, do solemnly swear that the above report for the month of.....187....., is correct in all respects.—So HELP ME GOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....187.....

.....Notary Public, Milwaukee Co, Wisconsin.

.....

No. 2837 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Racine Wis

Sept 29, 1879.

Meachem Dr J. G. Jr

Relative to Burial permits.

B.

F

1

OFFICE OF

Drs. J. G. MEACHEM & SON,

Corner of 7th St, and College Avenue.

Racine, Wis., Sept 29 1879

T. J. Turner, Secty Natl Bd of Health
Washington

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your circular I would say that burial permits are required in all cases of death. Under our present (imperfect) regulations the permits reach the Board at the End of the month only - I am therefore able to send weekly reports (made from our monthly report) only at the beginning of every month. This I have already done on the printed postal cards sent here by the Natl Board - I am aware that a certain inconvenience in keeping the

the matter
it is the very best we can
do at present

Very Respectfully
John G. Meacham Jr.
Chm Bd of Health
Racine Wis

HEALTH
OCT -2 1897
BOARD

file

No. 3025

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 7th, 1879.

Steane, Dr. Isaac H.

Encloses article on yellow-fever which he wants printed in the Bulletin.

I
(and article respectfully ret'd oct 11-79)

10.

OCT 10 1879
OF HEALTH.

P. O. Box 234,

Office in Brodhead's Block,
East Water St.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 10 1879

Oct. 7th 1879

National Board of Health

Gentlemen:

Enclosed I hand you an article on yellow fever which I trust you will not consider outside of your functions to print in the Bulletin.

Most Respectfully
your obedient Servant
Isaac H. Stearns M. D.

No. 170 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Delavan Wis

Jan 8, 1880

Hackett John Mayor

will send reports

as requested

7

12

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

City of Beloit, Wis. Jan 7th. 1880

T. J. Turner Esq.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

Absence from the city must be my apology for this tardy reply to yours of the 16th ult.

I had instructed the sexton to make out and forward to you regular statements as per cards furnished and had supposed he had attended to his duty in the matter. I will at once see that discharges that duty

I am very respectfully
John Hackett
Mayor

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 12 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 290 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Madison, Wis
Jany 15, 1880

Warner Hon Hawk. B.
Secy State

Forwards health laws and refers to secs. 4599 to 4607 Revised Statutes for additional laws.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE 1/19/80

19

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE Jan. 27.

Referred

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 19 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 19 1880

State of Wisconsin

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Madison Jany 15. 1880.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 19
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Sir.

In compliance with your request of January 8th I send you herewith two copies of all health laws of this State except sections 4599 to 4607 R.S. inclusive, which are the statutes for the punishment of such offences against the public health as selling unwholesome provisions, adulterating food etc. etc. I suppose copies of these criminal statutes are not desired by you.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
Hans B. Warner
Secretary of State

J. J. Turner Esq.
Secty National Bd of Health.
Washington D. C.

TITLE XV.

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL SOCIETIES, AND THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

CHAP. 56. Of the state board of health and vital statistics.
57. Of the preservation of the public health.
58. Of medical societies.
59. Of cemeteries.

CHAPTER LVI.

OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

State board of health.

SECTION 1404. The state board of health and vital statistics, heretofore established, is constituted and shall consist of seven members.

Number and terms of office.

Their terms of office, beginning with the first Monday of February in the year of appointment, shall be seven years, and until their respective successors are appointed, and they shall continue as at present arranged,

Vacancies, how filled.

so that the term of office of one shall expire each year. The governor shall fill all vacancies by appointment, by and with the approval of the senate, if the legislature be in session, and if not, then subject to the approval of the senate at the next succeeding session; but in case of a vacancy before the expiration of a term, the appointment shall be for the residue of such term only.

Meetings of the board.

SECTION 1405. The board shall meet in January and June in each year, and at such other times, and at such places as may be directed by the board or its president, except that the January meeting shall be held

Quorum.

at Madison. A majority shall be a quorum. The board may adopt by-laws for its government, not inconsistent with law.

Officers of the board.

SECTION 1406. A member of the board shall be chosen president thereof, and his term of office and duties shall be prescribed by the by-laws. The board shall also elect a secretary, either from their own number or otherwise, who shall hold his office subject to removal at discretion, by a vote of five members at a regular meeting, and while in office,

Salary of secretary.

he shall be a member of the board. The secretary shall receive an

Expenses paid, limit of.

annual salary, to be fixed by the board, and he and each other member shall be reimbursed his traveling expenses actually and necessarily in-

the performance of any duty under this chapter they may administer oaths.

Record of partition as evidence.

SECTION 1403. Every partition of a division fence or line, made by fence viewers, signed and recorded as hereinbefore provided, and the record, or a certified copy thereof, shall be presumptive evidence of the regularity of all the proceedings prior to the making thereof.

NATIONAL BOARD
REGISTERED
JAN 19 188
OF HEALTH

Chap. 57.

CHAPTER LVII.

OF THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Municipal boards of health, their powers and duties.

37 Wis. 348.

SECTION 1411. The town boards, village boards and common councils of every town, village and city, shall be boards of health, when not otherwise provided in city or village charters, and as such, shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed in this chapter, within the limits of the towns, villages and cities, of which they are such officers.

May appoint a physician and others to assist, and fix fees.

SECTION 1412. Every board of health may take such measures and make such rules and regulations as they may deem most effectual for the preservation of the public health, and for that purpose, may appoint a physician, who shall be the health officer of the territory within the jurisdiction of the board, and who shall hold his office during their pleasure; they may also appoint so many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they may think proper, and shall regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them; and they may examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, and make such rules and regulations respecting the same as they may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants.

Their rules, orders, etc., how published.

SECTION 1413. Notice shall be given by the board of health of all orders and regulations made by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper, if there be one published in such town, village or city; if there be none, then by posting up the same in five public places therein; and such publication of said orders and regulations shall be deemed a legal notice to all persons.

May abate nuisance; penalty for neglect to remove.

SECTION 1414. Whenever any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness shall be found on private property, the board of health shall order the owner or occupant thereof to remove the same, at his own expense, within twenty four hours, and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply, he shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and said board may cause the same to be removed, and may recover all expense incurred thereby from the said owner, or occupant, or from such other person as shall have caused or permitted the same.

May enter buildings, etc., when necessary.

SECTION 1415. Whenever the board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants to enter any building or vessel in their city, village, or town, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint under oath to a justice of the peace of his county, whether such justice be a member of such board or not, stating the facts in the case, so far as he has knowledge thereof. Such justice shall thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and being accompanied by two or more of the board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, complained of may be, and the same destroy, remove or prevent, under the direction of the members of such board of health.

curred in the performance of his official duties. No other compensation shall be paid any member. Such salary and expenses, and all other expenses of the secretary and the board, shall be certified by the president and secretary, and paid out of the state treasury, not exceeding in all, including all printing, three thousand dollars in any year. The secretary of state shall provide at Madison an office for the secretary, and a suitable place for the meetings of the board.

Duties and powers of the board.

SECTION 1407. The said board shall have a general supervision throughout the state of the interests of the health and life of citizens, and shall especially study the vital statistics of the state, and endeavor to put the same to intelligent and profitable use. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits and circumstances, and shall diffuse such information as they may deem proper. They shall voluntarily, or when required, advise public boards or officers in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public building or institution; and shall recommend, from time to time, works on hygiene for the use of the public schools. They shall send their secretary or a committee to any part of the state, whenever deemed necessary to investigate the cause and circumstances of any special or unusual disease or mortality, or to inspect any public building; and such officers shall have full authority to do any necessary act therefor. The board shall, in October of each year, report to the governor their transactions, investigations and discoveries during the preceding year, and such suggestions for legislation as they think fit.

Scope of its investigations.

To have charge of quarantine matters.

SECTION 1408. The board shall have charge of all matters pertaining to quarantine, and may from time to time make general or local rules and regulations for the preservation or improvement of the public health, not inconsistent with law, or those prescribed by local authorities pursuant to law; and all sheriffs, constables, police officers, and all other officers and employes of the state shall respect and enforce the same, in every particular, affecting their respective localities or duties.

Police to enforce rules of.

Duties of the secretary.

SECTION 1409. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the board; he shall keep a record of its transactions and have the custody of its books, papers and all other property; he shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other similar state boards, and local boards of health within this state, and file and keep all reports of correspondence; he shall prepare and distribute to local boards, blank forms and instructions, as may be necessary, and collect all such information and statistics as concern the work of the board; and perform all other duties which may be prescribed by law or the by-laws of the board. He shall also be superintendent of vital statistics, and under the directions of the secretary of state, collect the statistics of marriages, births and deaths, and prepare and publish the report thereof, required by law.

Health physicians and others to report to the board.

SECTION 1410. The health physician and the clerk of the board of health in every town, city and village, shall each, at least once a year, report to the state board their transactions and such facts as shall be required, upon blanks and according to instructions furnished; and shall also make special reports whenever required. All officers of the state, the physicians of all mining, manufacturing and other companies or associations, all presidents, officers and agents of any company incorporated by, or transacting business under the laws of this state, shall, when requested, furnish, so far as practicable, the state board or its secretary, any information required touching the public health; and every person refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars.

When may remove person infected with contagious disease.

SECTION 1416. When any person coming from abroad, or residing in any town, shall be infected or shall lately have been infected with the small pox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, the proper board of health may immediately cause him to be removed to a separate house, if it can be done without danger to his health; and if such person cannot be removed without danger to his health, such board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be; and in such case, they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and may take such other measures as they may deem necessary for the safety of the inhabitants; and in either case, they shall provide for him nurses and necessaries, which shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person, who may be liable for his support; and any two justices of the peace may, upon application of the board of health, make an order under their hands, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, requiring him, under the direction of the board of health, to remove any person infected with any contagious disease, and to provide nurses, attendants and other necessaries for the accommodation, safety and relief of such infected person.

37 Wis. 348.

Persons infected may be removed from jail or poor house.

SECTION 1417. When a person confined in a common jail, or poor house, has a disease which, in the opinion of the physician of the board of health, or such other physician as it may consult, is dangerous to the safety and health of the other prisoners or inmates, or of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, the board shall, by its order in writing, direct the removal of such person to some hospital or other place of safety, there to be provided for and securely kept so as to prevent his escape, until its further order. If such person recover from the disease, he shall be returned to such jail or poor house; and if the person so removed is committed by the order or judgment of any court, or under judicial process, the order for his removal, or a copy thereof, shall be returned by the board, with their doings thereon, to the officer or court under whose order, judgment or process such person was committed. No prisoner so removed shall thereby commit an escape.

Slaughter houses, where built; when removed.

SECTION 1418. No person shall erect, maintain or keep any slaughter house upon the bank of any river, running stream or creek, or throw or deposit in such running stream any dead animal or any part thereof or any of the carcasses or offal therefrom into or upon the banks of any such river, stream or creek, which shall flow through any city or village, or erect, maintain or use any building for a slaughter house, within the limits of any village incorporated or unincorporated, or any organized town containing two hundred or more inhabitants, or at any place within one-eighth of a mile of any dwelling house or building used as a place of business; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for each such violation not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; and the mayor of the city, president of the village and the chairman of the town in which any such slaughter house is located, shall have power to, and shall cause the same to be immediately removed; and every such officer who shall knowingly permit any slaughter house to be used or maintained, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit not less than fifteen, nor more than fifty dollars.

35 Wis. 298.

Poisons, who may sell, and upon what conditions.

SECTION 1419. No druggist, apothecary or other person, except practicing physicians in their ordinary practice, shall sell or give away, except upon the order or prescription of a practicing physician, any article or articles belonging to the class usually known as poisons, without first registering in a book kept therefor, the name, age and sex of the person obtaining such poison, the quantity sold, the purpose for

which it is required, the day and date when delivered, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended, and carefully marking the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper of each phial, box or package; and no such person shall sell or give away any such article of poison to any minor, except upon the order or prescription of a physician. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit for each such violation, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Prescriptions to be in English or Latin.

SECTION 1420. No practicing physician or surgeon shall write or cause to be written any prescription, or recipe, in any characters, figures or cipher, other than in the English or Latin language, generally in use among medical practitioners; and for every violation hereof, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty five dollars.

Expenses herein, by whom paid.

SECTION 1421. All expenses incurred under this chapter, except such as are herein otherwise chargeable, shall be paid by the town, city or village in which the same are incurred.

Violating orders of board of health.

SECTION 4608. Any person who shall willfully violate, any law relating to the public health, or any order or regulation of any board of health, lawfully made and duly published, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

County medical societies, how organized, etc.

SECTION 1422. The physicians and surgeons, not less than five in number, of the several counties, except those wherein a county medical society shall have been already incorporated, may meet together at such time and place, at the county seat, as they or a majority of them shall deem proper, and organize a county medical society, by the choice of a president, vice president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and three censors, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places; and when any such society shall be so organized, it shall be a body corporate, by the name of the medical society of such county, and shall have the general powers of a corporation, and may take by purchase or gift, and hold, real and personal property for the use of the society, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, to be used exclusively for the advancement of medical science. All county medical societies which are now in existence are continued with all the powers and privileges which are conferred by this chapter.

Who may be members.

SECTION 1423. All physicians and surgeons of any county, who shall have received a diploma from any incorporated medical college or society of any of the United States or territories, or of any foreign country, shall be entitled to meet as provided in the preceding section, and take part in the formation of a county medical society in their respective counties, or at any time become members thereof.

Powers of such societies.

SECTION 1424. Every medical society incorporated as aforesaid shall have power, at any regular meeting thereof, to make by-laws and regulations relative to the management of its affairs and property, the admission and expulsion of its members, the examination of students, and donations and contributions, not inconsistent with law, and cause to be collected from each member of such society a sum not exceeding ten

Chap. 57.

which it is required, the day and date when delivered, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended, and carefully marking the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper of each phial, box or package; and no such person shall sell or give away any such article of poison to any minor, except upon the order or prescription of a physician. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit for each such violation, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

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X X X X

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HEALTH. JAN 19 1886

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37 Wis. 343.

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35 Wis. 298.

SECTION 1418. No person shall erect, maintain or keep any slaughter house upon the bank of any river, running stream or creek, or throw or deposit in such running stream any dead animal or any part thereof or any of the carcasses or offal therefrom into or upon the banks of any such river, stream or creek, which shall flow through any city or village, or erect, maintain or use any building for a slaughter house, within the limits of any village incorporated or unincorporated, or any organized town containing two hundred or more inhabitants, or at any place within one-eighth of a mile of any dwelling house or building used as a place of business; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for each such violation not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; and the mayor of the city, president of the village and the chairman of the town in which any such slaughter house is located, shall have power to, and shall cause the same to be immediately removed; and every such officer who shall knowingly permit any slaughter house to be used or maintained, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit not less than fifteen, nor more than fifty dollars.

Poisons, who may sell, and upon what conditions.

SECTION 1419. No druggist, apothecary or other person, except practicing physicians in their ordinary practice, shall sell or give away, except upon the order or prescription of a practicing physician, any article or articles belonging to the class usually known as poisons, without first registering in a book kept therefor, the name, age and sex of the person obtaining such poison, the quantity sold, the purpose for

No. 420 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Manitowoc, Wis.
Jan. 21, 1880.

Pritchard J. F.

No burial permits required.

Will make an effort to obtain reports for the Bd though it may be attended with expense & loss of time.

LB 4 p 754.

(Cards & Bul. sent)
Jan 24/80

ans.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE 1/24/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 24 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Jan. 28.

4th

Mantorville Minn
Jan 21 1890

Dear Sir

Your Circular was handled
me and in reply - We have no
Health Board here. No burial permits
are required and the only means to
obtain information would be personal
effort - at the expense of time and
probably money - will do what I can
& remain if you desire it

Respectfully
J. H. Pritchard

Send Cards & Bill

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED

No. 428 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fond du Lac Wis

Jan 21, 1888.

Griffin E. L.
Bev. St'd Health

States that as soon as they get their board of health in working order, which will be very soon, they will apply for cards & make reports.

3
(Vaccine)
7. V.H.

24

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1888
OF HEALTH.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 24 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 24 1880

MEMBERS.

E. L. GRIFFITH, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health.

Fond du Lac
Jany 21 1880

J. J. Timme M. D.

Dear Doctor

In reply to yr communication of the 16th inst contain Specimen Card on returns of Vital Statistics I would say that we hope soon in the city of Fond du Lac to have a Health Board in such working order as to be able to make reports of deaths under the permit system. As soon as we are in working order I will write you asking for such returns cards as your

428

Board prepared to furnish.

Very Truly Yours
E. L. Griffin

(Animal vaccine)

No. H 30 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Kenosha Wis
Jany 22, 1880.

Frantz Chas P. M.
States he has handed circular of N.B.H.
to Wm. S. Saunders
who will give information desired

Sent. Jany 26th
ans'd N.B.H.
LB 4 fo 756

24

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 24 1880

Washington, D.C.
Jan 1880

Postmaster at

Sir:

Will you kindly hand this circular to the health officer or member of the board of Health of your city? If you have neither board of health nor health officer please present to some prominent physician and oblige,

Very respectfully
T. L. Parker
Secy Nat'l Board of Health.

over

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 24 1880
OF HEALTH

Kenosha Wis.
January 22nd 1880.

Dr. I have no Health Officer in this City, I have handed your Circular and Postal Card to Dr. Wm. L. Saunders, who will give the information desired.

Yours Respectfully

Chas. Frantz P. M.

430

MAIL RECEIVED
JAN 24
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
BOARD OF HEALTH

No. 522 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Kenosha Wis
Jan 27, 1880.

Saunder, W. S.

No burial permits req'd
except for paupers buried
in free grounds, but
sexton keeps a record
& reports quarterly to the
City Clerk

Incloses copy of
health ordinance

30

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 30 1880

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE Jan 30

Notice
Feby 2.

522

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
30
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1880
OF HEALTH

Kenosha Wis
Jan 27th 80

F. J. Turner.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular I have to say that no burial permits are required here, except for paupers buried in the free grounds at the cemetery, but the sexton is required to keep a register of all burials at the cemetery, to be reported quarterly to the city clerk.

The following is a copy of the ordinance relating to public health now in force here.

Sec 1: The mayor & aldermen of the city of Kenosha shall constitute a board of health, & the mayor shall be ex-officio presiding officer when present, & the city clerk shall be clerk of said board.

Sec 2. It shall be the duty of the board of health, & of each member thereof, to investigate & ascertain all causes tending to create disease, & to take such steps as he or they may deem necessary for the removal of such causes, & for this purpose each member of the board, within the ward where he resides, shall have the power to direct the removal or purification of all filthy or nauseous places or substances producing disagreeable smell, or tending to produce

disease, in case the owners or occupants of premises on which such places or substances may be shall not remove or purify the same within twenty four hours after being directed so to do, any member of the board of health shall have power to remove or purify all causes as aforesaid, & any person so refusing or neglecting to remove or purify the causes aforesaid, when so directed by a member of the board of health, shall for each & every offense forfeit & pay a penalty of not more than twenty five dollars, nor less than five dollars & costs of prosecution.

Sec 3. If any person shall throw, place, or conduct, or suffer any one under his controll, or in his employ, to throw, place, or

conduct into any street, alley, public ground, or lot, any filth, offal, animal or vegetable matter or any offensive matter whatever, or any thing likely to become offensive matter: or shall allow any such filth, offal, or other offensive matter to remain in his stable, outhouse, yard, or any inclosure on his premises or the premises by him occupied, in such manner as to be offensive to the neighborhood of such premises, every such person shall be fined in the sum of three dollars, & in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail three days.

Sec 4. Whenever any gutter, ditch, or drain, in front of any store, shop, dwelling, barn, or any

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1900
OF HEALTH.

other building ~~within~~, or on the lot to which any such building is attached or belongs, shall become filled with stagnant water, or obstructed by any filth, offal, or putrid substance of any kind, it shall be the duty of any member of the board of health, or the city marshal, to order the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises, to remove or abate such nuisance. If any such owner, occupant, or agent of such premises, shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate such nuisance after twenty four hours notice from any one of the aforesaid officers, he shall forfeit & pay a fine of ten dollars.

Sec 5. Whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall break out or be found to infest the city, it shall be the duty of said board to provide a hospital or place for the reception of all persons affected with such disease, & remove them to such hospital without delay, (such as can be removed,) & to provide all necessary comforts & medical & other aid for the inmates of the hospital as they may deem necessary. Provided, however, that in case any person shall be sent to said hospital who is not in indigent circumstances, such person shall pay to the city all expenses which may have been incurred in their behalf, including pay to physicians, nurses & expenses of every kind.

Sec 6. If any person shall knowingly bring, or cause to be brought into this city, any person who shall at the time be infected with small-pox, or other contagious or infectious disease, such person shall pay a fine of fifty dollars & costs of prosecution, & in default of the payment thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days: & if any person infected by any such disease, or who shall reside within a house within the limits of this city, where any person within such house is infected with any such disease, shall leave said house except by permission of the city physician & alderman of the ward where he resides, such person shall forfeit & pay a fine of not less than five

dollars, nor more than fifty dollars & costs of prosecution; & in default of the payment thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days.

Sec 7. Every person practicing physic or medicine in this city, who shall have a patient laboring under infectious, contagious or pestilential disease known as cholera, yellow fever or small-pox, shall forthwith make report thereof in writing to the city clerk, giving the locality of the house or place where the said patient may be located: & for neglecting so to do shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars & costs of prosecution.

Sec 8. It shall be the duty of the city clerk immediately on

3

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 30 19
OF

receiving the notice set forth in Sec 7. to give notice thereof in writing to Chief of police of the city, whose duty it shall be to immediately post in a conspicuous place on or near said premises, a sign or notice with the name of the disease in letters sufficiently large to be plainly read at a distance of two rods.

Sec 9. Whenever any expense shall be incurred in the removal or abatement of any nuisances or causes of disease, according to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be recovered, together with all costs of suit, from the persons

in each case liable to remove
or abate the same according
to the provisions of this ordinance

No. 580 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Oshkosh, Wis.

Jany 30, 1880.

Noyes, Dr. J. C.
President Bd of Health.

Burial permits not required.
Can give death list weekly
by furnishing undertakers'
cards who will report weekly.
This will require 7 cards 6 of
which should be addressed
Dr J. C. Noyes. Wishes to know
whether this will be satisfacto-
ry—if so to send cards.

L B 5 p 38.

4.
ans. 1

RECEIVED
FEB - 4 1880
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
CITY COUNCIL ROOMS,

DR. J. C. NOYES, President.
DR. H. B. DALE, Secretary.
DR. FRED. LINDE.
HIRAM MORLEY.
GEO. W. BURNELL.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Oshkosh, Wis., Jany 28 1880

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB-4
OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

Dear Sir

In reply to your circular of Jany 16th ult that our Board of Health is organized under "State laws & Revised Statutes of Wis" — which gives us all necessary authority. No burial permits are now required, and only monthly registration required by state law. Even this is emphatically a dead letter as many physicians fail to comply.

I can give you death list weekly by furnishing undertakers cards, who agree to report to me weekly — They prefer to do this rather than be compelled to get burial permits.

This will be quite as accurate as by any other method. This will require seven cards per week — six addressed to me and one to forward to you with total list.

If this is satisfactory let me know & sends cards.

I do not think I can report cases except perhaps contagious or infectious — of occurrence.

Shall be glad to cooperate and assist you in any manner possible

Very truly yours

J. C. Noyes
Pres. Bd Health

Wis. 01 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Oshkosh, Wis.

Feby 9, 1880.

Noyes Dr & b.
Pres't Bd of Health
In regard to making
weekly reports. Says they
will be official.

Sent Cards & Bul Feb 12

12. F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1880

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

CITY COUNCIL ROOMS.

Dr. J. C. Noyes, President.
Dr. H. B. Dale, Secretary.
Dr. Fepd. Linde.
Hiram Morley.
Geo. W. Burnell.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
12
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Oshkosh, Wis., Feby 9 1880

FEB 12
OF HEALTH

Sir

In reply to yours of the 5th inst asking if my reports would be official will say that they would be as a matter of course and that our board would keep duplicate records for our own use.

I suggested the cards to undertakers to begin with, as physicians here are compelled by Statute (State) to make a report of births and deaths to the Office of Co. Register of Deeds. The only other way to get at it is to compel undertakers to take out a burial permit from City Clerks Office - which we have authority to do, - but I think this will be more agreeable and quite as accurate.

Yours

H. B. Dale M.D.
Pres. Bd of Health.

4

No. 857 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Oshkosh, Wis.
Feby ..., 1880.

Noyes, Dr. J. C.

Sends weekly report.
How early do you require weekly reports to reach you in order to be in time for publication? Do you want contagious and infectious diseases reported?

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Feby 25

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 26.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 24

ans " Feby 25/80

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH.

CITY COUNCIL ROOMS.

Dr. J. C. Noyes, President.
Dr. H. B. Dale, Secretary.
Dr. Fred. Linde.
Hiram Morley.
Geo. W. Burnell.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 24 1882

BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 24

Oshkosh, Wis., Feby 21 1882

Dear Sir

Enclosed find card containing weekly report up to to day. How early in the week do you require weekly reports to reach you in time for publication? You will notice one case of old age - Female, Inside. A few cases of Diphtheria of mild type. A great deal of "Catarrhal fever", Very few cases of Pneumonia.

Do you care to have reports of contagious & infectious diseases reported? I could get them as the compiled physicians to make daily (within twenty four) reports.

Respy H. B. Noyes

No. 935 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton, Wis.
Feby 26, 1880.

Reese, Dr. J. J.

States he handed the postal cards to the Health Officer and thinks he will forward the weekly reports. In regard to sanitary matters generally. Sends copy of New London Times giving report of committee on the Diphtheria which has prevailed in that neighborhood.

B. ans. Mch 1/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 1 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE March 1.

935

MEMBERS.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D. Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FEB 28 1880

Appleton, Wis., Feb 26 1880

J J Turner M. D.
Secy Mat Bd Health

Dear Dr.

In reply to your Communication forwarding Postal Card for weekly Meteorlogy returns and subsequent inquiry concerning them I have the honor to report that this City having an organized Board of Health I delivered the Cards to the Legal appointed Health Officer who will I hope respond to your request. I have to day had an interview with him and am Encouraged to believe that

he will give the matter attention
in the future.

This city and section of the country
has been free from Epidemics
of all kinds for several months
past. Except one of "Influenza"
or Catarrhal fever in a mild form
which has been unusually prev-
lent. A few cases of Diphtheria
have occurred in the city. mostly
of a mild form. but in the
northern & western part of the
county the disease has been prev-
alent and fatal in many

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SOLON MARKS, M. D. Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis., ----------, 18----

cases. At New London Twenty miles west of this city it has prevailed Extensively, and I send you herewith a copy of it Local paper in which you will find the report of a committee of this Board who investigated it Causes. The report has I hope had some good Effect and since it publication, the City Council has appointed a health Physician whom we hope will be Efficient in the discharge of his dates,

I mail you herewith also Copy of advance reprint from the 4th Report of this Board,

I will be very glad to have

Jon send me a copy each of
Bulletins Nos 30 & 32. both
of which are missing from
my file.

Very truly Yours

L. O. Howard

TIMES.

.Y, NOVEMBER 22 1879. NO. 4.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 31 1880

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE BANQUET

Eloquent Speech of Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison.

There seems to be such a unanimous verdict that Col. Vilas made *the* speech of the great banquet of the Army of the Tennesse, that we reproduce it:

Your call invites me, sir, I am conscious, to give expression to the profound feeling with which every heart of our assembled companions responds to the stirring sentiment. But how shall I attempt to choose, in the brief compass the occasion allows, from the multitudinous thoughts that crowd the mind? Our first commander, the illustrious general whose fame has grown to fill the world—nay more, our band of the Tennessee, was his first army. What honorable memories of old association you, companions, may now recall. [Applause.]

How splendid was your entrance on the scene of armies. The anxious eye of the north had long been fixed intently on the eastern theater, almost unconscious of the new-formed Army of the Tennessee and its unknown general. Suddenly there fell on the startled ear the roar of your fight at Donelson and your chieftain's cry, which waked the country's heart to ecstacy, and rung, like a prophetic knell, the doom our army of salvation bore to rebels—nothing but unconditional surrender. [Applause.]

Then, but a few days later, there burst, at Shiloah, upon his Army of the Tennessee, the flame and fury of "the first great field-fight of the war." In desperate doubt the night fall of the bloody day closed on the unequal struggle. Higher, then, rose the iron resolution of that great commander. Urged by cautious counsel to prepare the way for retreat, with trust in your valor he gave the characteristic answer: "I have not despaired of whipping them yet." And loyally, on the morrow, was he vindicated in that reliance, as he rode before his soldiery, driving the enemy over the victorious field. [Prolonged applause.]

How darkly comes back in recollection the long and dismal toil in the pestilential swamps before impregnable Vicksburg. The sky was overhung with gloom and the soaked earth sunk under the foot. Unlit by the flash of powder, unheralded by the noise of arms, in miserable darkness, the last enemy irresistably plied his fatal work, changing the river levees—where only was solid ground for burial—into tombs for our trebly decimated ranks. Then, again, new light broke from his troubled genius on the scene, and displayed the possible path for valor. Breaking past the rebel battlements and across the great river he flung our army into the midst of the hostile host, like a mighty gladiator surrounded by his foes, choosing no escape but in victory. There, with fiery zest, in fierce rapidity, he smote the foe the crushing strokes of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River, and seized the doomed city with the unrelenting grasp of his Army of the Tennessee. And when, on the new birthday of the republic, her flag shook out its beautiful folds above the ramparts of that boasted citadel, the territory of revolt was finally split in twain, the backbone of rebellion was broken. [Great enthusiasm.] Such, in a glance, your splendid story, companions, under our first commander. He and his Army of the Tennessee entered on the page of history together. Together they achieved the first great prophetic triumphs for the Union; together they followed and fought her enemies from field to field, pushing our advancing arms in steady career toward the Gulf; nor were their efforts for our country disunited until, having dismembered the vast rebellion, the beginning of its utter downfall had been seen.

Guided by his genius, your army had learned to fight only to conquer. Parted from him, it forgot not the teaching. Its march and war struck every revolting state save two, but never general anywhere lamented over its retreat from the field of arms. Joyfully may we point to that exalted fame, which, rising like a pinnacle of the Alps, breaks through the firmament above to carry up the name of the unconquered Grant, for it is our felicity, that on the solid base from which it lifts, history has written the proud legend of the Army of the Tennessee, which never shunned, and never lost, a battle with its foes.

Joined to it by such a story, and especially when so assembled, his old associates and soldiers in war, we may rightfully, without censure, and without adulation, claim and speak the just measure of his merit and renown. Nor shall his presence deny that satisfaction to us. His reputation is not his, nor even his country's alone, too high, or fall too low. But let not detraction or calumny mislead. They have ever been the temporal accompaniments of human greatness. The glory can not rise beyond the clouds which passes not through the clouds. We may confidently accept the judgment of the world. It has been unmistakably delivered. But lately, as he has pressed his wandering course about the round earth, mankind have everywhere bowed in homage at his coming, as the ancient devotees of the East fell before the sun at its rising. These honors were not paid to his person, which was unknown; they were paid to his country, for which he went on no errand. They were not paid to him as to some potentate of a people, for he journeyed not as a man in power. They have been the willing prostration of mortality before a glory imperishable.

His memory shall, indeed, be in the line of the heroes of war, but distinctive and apart from the greater number. Not with the kind of Alexander, who ravaged the earth to add to mere dominion; nor of Bellisarius, who had fed the greedy craving of an imperial beast of prey; not with Marlborough, Eugene, Wellington, who played the part set them by the craft of diplomacy, not with the Napoleons, who chose "to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind;" not with Cæsar, who would have put the ambitious hand of arms on the delicate fabric of constitutional freedom; America holds a higher place in the congregation of glory for her heroes of liberty, where sits, in expectation, her majestic Washington. [Applause.]

In nobler ambition than the gaining of empire, they have borne their puissant arms for the kingdom of man, where liberty reigneth forever. From the blood poured out in their warfare, sweet incense rose to heaven; and angels soothed, with honorable pride, the tears which sorrow started for the dead.

Home again now, our first commander, after the journey of the world! Here, here again, we greet him at our social board, where, with recurring years, we regale on the deeper ripening memories of our soldiership for freedom. Partakers of the labors, the perils, the triumphs, which were the beginnings of his glory, we join now with exultation in the welcoming honors by which his grateful countrymen tell their foreknowledge of the immortality of his renown.

Long and many be the years, illustrious leader, before your hour of departure comes! Green and vigorous be your age, undecayed every faculty of mind and sense, in full fruition of the well-earned joys of life; happy in the welfare of your native land, the love of your countrymen, the admiration of the world! [Long-continued applause.]

TRADE INTERESTS.

MAINE papers report more extensive preparations for the lumber business the ensuing winter than for many years.

CRUDE rubber is so scarce and the mills so active that you may have to pay one hundred per cent. more for your arctics than you would last spring.

TWO young ladies in Washington county exhibited at the state fair last week some beautiful specimens of Arkansas silk.—*Searcy (Ark.) Beacon.*

NEARLY all the cane mills and evaporators now used by sugar makers in the West Indies, South and Central America, and Sandwich Islands and Australia are furnished by American manufacturers.

A PROMINENT operator reports 75 per cent. advance in the price of real estate in the city of New York since March. Large fortunes have been made by real estate operators. Business is very brisk.

THE *Evening Herald* says over 1,000 women and girls are employed in shirt-making in Syracuse; that one firm alone has 300 hands, with steam-driving sewing machines, and that it turns out 300 dozen white shirts daily.

THE Tennessee Manufacturing company, engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Nashville, reports for the past year a net profit of $33,007.53, which is over ten per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

LIVERPOOL commission merchants charge our shippers enormous rates. "Rattage" for destruction by rats, forms a large item, and the other day a Liverpool agent charged "rattage" on a cargo of lead.

THE manufacture of tobacco furnishes

FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES

LINDEMANN'S building, in Manitowoc, burned Tuesday. Loss, $1,500; insured.

GILES' saloon and Jones' bookstore, in Fond du Lac, were damaged $1,500 worth by fire, Sunday.

DUMKE'S foundry, in Manitowoc, was destroyed by fire, Monday morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,700.

A MAN named Gettemn was at work in Oshkosh Tuesday, building a barn, when the staging fell, breaking his leg at the ankle.

SUSIE DAMRON, of La Crosse, fell into a dry well Tuesday afternoon a distance of 45 feet. She was terribly bruised, but not fatally injured.

THE civil engineers who have been surveying for the proposed new air-line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, from Madison to Milwaukee, via Waukesha, have disbanded for the season, intending to resume operations in the spring.

THE Stoughton *Courier* says that Henry Danks, of Rutland, Harris Hoseley, of Union, and James Gillis, of Cooktown, have about 1,000 sheep, which they will shortly ship to Kearney, Neb. These gentlemen intend to engage permanently in the sheep industry in that state.

FOLLOWING are late patents to Wisconsin men: Horse collar, J. Q. Black, Lone Rock; car-coupling, George Ruland, Baraboo; cant-hooks, Albert Sanford, Oshkosh; derrick and crane, A. N. Smith, Portage; seeder and planter, W. A. Van Brunt, Horicon; grain-binder, C. B. Whitington, Janesville.

PETER VANDENSEN, a lad who attended a wedding in the town of Allouez, on Monday, and took an old-fashioned pistol along to celebrate with, in removing the fire-arm from his pocket, caught the hammer on the lining of the pocket and caused it to go off. When he looked at his hand to see how badly it was hurt he could see right through it.—*Depere News.*

SIX years ago John Lamb robbed the safe of Col. Butt of about $35 and skipped out. A few days ago Lamb wrote a letter here for some back pay due him when he left. Constable Goodell went after him, finding him in Wrightsville, Iowa. On his person was found a lot of skeleton keys, showing that he is yet in the business. He was bound over to the April term.—*Vernon Co. Censor.*

LAST Friday morning, at Mishicott, two of F. Zander's children broke through the ice on the mill-pond at that place while skating upon it. Mr. Zander who saw the accident rushed to their rescue and also broke through the ice into the pond. Prompt assistance being at hand all three were saved from drowning, but those present unite in saying that their escape was a very narrow one.—*Two Rivers Chronicle.*

ABOUT twenty minutes after three o'clock, this morning, the south (or second) covered bridge on Lake Monona, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was discovered to be on fire by *Democrat* printers and others. Some enthusiastic person rang an alarm, and soon brought out the fire department. It could do nothing, of course. The bridge is totally destroyed.—*Madison Democrat*, 8.

TWO young Janesville boys, Willi Wilcox and Sol. Wyler, about 14 years of age, left the city, without notifying their parents, a week ago, and traveled around extensively. The parents searched in Chicago, and telegraphed, fruitlessly and Monday the boys suddenly reappeared. It is presumed they were soundly spanked. Wilcox had $87 with him, and that was the bank account they had to travel on.

LITTLE CHUTE was thrown into a state of excitement on Friday morning by the discovery that the store of Van Handel had been broken into, the safe blown open and cleaned of its contents. They found $160 in money in the safe, a draft, and some valuable papers, which they carried off. The payment of the draft has been stopped and the papers are of no use to the thieves. They set fire to many dry goods, by exploding the safe, and caused considerable damage in that way. No arrests.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred in Beloit, Saturday. A twelve year-old boy rode his pony to the residence of Mr. Oliver, and while there a little son of Mr. Oliver, five years old, insisted in taking a ride on the pony, and was placed in the saddle with the other boy, when the horse ran away, throwing both boys off. The little fellow, after hanging a few seconds on the bridle, fell, striking his head against a fence, and receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours. The whole scene was witnessed by the child's mother and other members of the family.

commander. He and his Army of the Tennessee entered on the page of history together. Together they achieved the first great prophetic triumphs for the Union; together they followed and fought her enemies from field to field, pushing our advancing arms in steady career toward the Gulf; nor were their efforts for our country disunited until, having dismembered the vast rebellion, the beginning of its utter downfall had been seen.

Guided by his genius, your army had learned to fight only to conquer. Parted from him, it forgot not the teaching. Its march and war struck every revolting state save two, but never general anywhere lamented over its retreat from the field of arms. Joyfully may we point to that exalted fame, which, rising like a pinnacle of the Alps, breaks through the firmament above to carry up the name of the unconquered Grant, for it is our felicity, that on the solid base from which it lifts, history has written the proud legend of the Army of the Tennessee, which never shunned, and never lost, a battle with its foes.

Joined to it by such a story, and especially when so assembled, his old associates and soldiers in war, we may rightfully, without censure, and without adulation, claim and speak the just measure of his merit and renown. Nor shall his presence deny that satisfaction to us. His reputation is not his, nor even his country's alone. It is, in fact, our peculiar possession. We who fought to aid its rising, may well rejoice in its meridian splendor.

The foundations of his title are deep-laid and safe. There was reaction in the minds of our people after the intense strain of the war, and many distracting subjects for attention. But with regained composure and reflection, his reputation augments, and its foundations appear more and more irremovably fixed for lasting duration. They spring not from merely having enjoyed possession of the honors of place and power which his countrymen have bestowed; others have had them, too They lie not specially on his shining courage and personal conduct before the enemy, who was never outdone in calm intrepidity, nor in the splendid daring with which he ever urged the battle he immediately ordered, though long these will live in song and story. Beyond the warrior's distinction, which was his earlier glory, his is the true genius of the general.

The stragetic learning of the military art was to him a simple implement, like colors and brush to a Raphael, not fetters to the mind. How like a weapon in a giant's hand did he wield the vast aggregations of soldiery whose immensity oppressed so many minds! How easily moved his divisions, yet how firm the place of all. How every soldier came to feel his participation a direct contribution to the general success!

And when, at length, his merit won the government of the entire military power of the north, how perfect became, without noise or friction, the co operation of every army, of every strength, throughout the wide territory of war, toward the common end. Subordinate every will and every soul—the profound military wisdom of the capitol, even—to the clear purpose and comprehensive grasp of the one commanding mind. Then, how rapidly crumbled on every side the crushed revolt! Where shall we find in past records the tale of such a struggle, so enormous in extent, so nearly matched at the outset, so desperately contested, so effectively decided? Through what a course of uninterrupted victory did he proceed from the earliest engagements to a complete dominion of the vast catastrophe! [Applause.] Nor should it be forgotten, he fought no barbarians, ill-equipped, undisciplined, not commanded by educated skill; but against soldiers of the finest spirit, armed with the best weapons, standing on their own familiar ground, and led by veteran generals of well-trained science, one of whom, at least, was never over-matched on his chosen field before.

Spare, in pity, the poor brain which cannot see in this career more than a dogged pertinacity! Out upon the unjust prejudice which will consciously disparage the true meed of genius. Leave it where his intrepid silence leaves it—leave it to history. Leave it to the world.

But in the great cause, so well understood, and the great results to men, so well accomplished, the basis of his renown is justly broadened. For the salvation of this government of freedom for mankind we took up arms. When liberty was safe, they were laid again down. Risen in the highest seat of power, he has descended as a citizen of equal rank with all. This goes to the soul of American liberty, ennobling individual citizenship above all servants in office. His is indeed the noblest grandeur of manhood, who can rise from the grasp of overtopping power, above the ambition of self, to exalt the ambition of humanity; denying the spoils of the brief time to the last guerdon of immortal honor. The judgment of immediate contemporaries has been apt to rise

tors now used by sugar makers in the West Indies, South and Central America, and Sandwich Islands and Australia are furnished by American manufacturers.

A PROMINENT operator reports 75 per cent. advance in the price of real estate in the city of New York since March. Large fortunes have been made by real estate operators. Business is very brisk.

THE *Evening Herald* says over 1,000 women and girls are employed in shirt-making in Syracuse; that one firm alone has 800 hands, with steam-driving sewing machines, and that it turns out 300 dozen white shirts daily.

THE Tennessee Manufacturing company, engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Nashville, reports for the past year a net profit of $33,007.58, which is over ten per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

LIVERPOOL commission merchants charge our shippers enormous rates. "Rattage" for destruction by rats, forms a large item, and the other day a Liverpool agent charged "rattage" on a cargo of lead.

THE manufacture of tobacco furnishes employment to some 10,000 children. The girls are especially skilled in this industry, and one can put up thirteen gross of tobacco in tin foil and twenty-two gross in paper in one day.

THE Somerset (Me.) *Reporter* says that the sugar beet crop has been very satisfactory, the average yield being from 18 to 20 tons an acre. At the prices paid the cultivators realize from $85 to $100 per acre.

THE merchants of St. Louis have organized a movement for the erection of a spacious and permanent exposition building, like those of Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati. It is intended to finish it for next fall.

A BELGIAN gentleman who is well acquainted with business in the United States says that woolen clothes and clothing are no longer cheaper in Europe than here; and the great woolen manufacturing establishments of Belgium are being ruined by competition from this country.

THE Memphis business boom is a great fact, the *Avalanche* declares, and the merchants on the streets are said to be too busy to talk. There is a big crop of cotton to come in, and there are great quantities of supplies to go out, and business men are making up for lost time with a rush.

THE demand for the rye straw for the manufacture of paper is so great in Pennsylvania that farmers have very largely increased their acreage of this crop, and the yield for the present year is estimated at 3,500,000 bushels. The straw is as valuable as the grain.

WHILE parties were boring for petroleum in the Santa Cruz mountains, California, an abundant flow was found, equal to 100 barrels per day. The oil when first struck spurted 100 feet above the surface, and 100 barrels went to waste before facilities for saving it could be provided. Large sums of money have been expended during the last ten years in searching in these mountains for petroleum, and the late strike will stimulate increased activity in the work.

The Monks of the Grand Chartreuse.

Every night they rise at 12, and meet in the chapel for matins; two hours they remain there, and at 2 they go to bed for three hours more. At 5 their day begins—a day spent in the solitude of a cell, and devoted to prayer and study. On Sundays and feast days they dine together, but a reading from the lives of the saints prevents all conversation; for the tongue, said St. Bruno, was only to be used for prayer and praise. On such great fasts as Good Friday they will taste no food, but on an ordinary fast day perhaps a little bread and water will be passed into the iron grille through which all their meals are supplied them. Fires are only allowed two months in the year.—*All the Year Round.*

they had to travel on.

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DE PERE *News:* A daughter of a German citizen in the Fifth ward, scarcely 14 years old, was returning from the house of a friend in the Sixth ward, at about half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and while crossing a lot a short distance west of Mr. James Delaney's place, was encountered by a burly ruffian who sprang upon her and attempted to force her to the ground. Fortunately the girl had a heavy wooden pail in her hand in which she had conveyed something to the house at which she had been visiting, and, succeeding in breaking from the grasp of the villain, with admirable presence of mind and promptitude, she dealt a blow with the pail upon the head of the dastardly wretch with such effect that he desisted from his damnable purpose and beat a hasty retreat from the courageous girl.

The State Finances.

The annual report of State Treasurer Guenther for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, is published, and presents the finances of the state in a favorable light. The receipts into the treasury for the year from all sources amounted to $1,812,682.80. Add to this sum the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1st, 1878, $403,288.29, and the sum in the treasury was $2,215,971.09. The disbursements from this sum during the year aggregated $1,627,146.49, leaving in the trersury on the 30th of September, 1879, a balance of $588,824.60. The balance in the treasury at the beginning of this fiscal year, it will be seen, is $185,536.31 greater than that in the treasury at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

The principal sources of income, aside from the various educational funds—or in other words the principal sources of the general fund—were, the tax from counties for the support of the asylums for the insane, the industrial school for boys, and the state university, $777,183; tax on railway companies, $395,886; tax on fire insurance companies, $33,992; tax on life insurance companies, $11,780; peddler's and show licences, $6,813; tax on suits, $6,210.

The principal disbursements were: For Supreme Court, $30,258; for Circuit Courts, $36,000; for the state university, $41,310; interest on the state indebtedness, $157,560; legislature of 1879, $84,280; state benevolent institutions, $378,815; of this last sum $256,804 went to the two asylums for the insane. The sum paid for clerk hire in the departments was $32,694.

The total indebtedness of the state is $2,252,057, the bulk of which is owed to the various educational funds of the state, as follows: To the common school fund, $1,572,700; to the normal school fund, $515,700; to the university fund, $111,600; to the Agricultural college fund, $51,600. The balance of $11,000 is in bonds, $9,000 of which mature next year.

NEW LONDON TIMES

ENTERED AT THE NEW LONDON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

GEO. M. PATCHEN, - - EDITOR.
E. E. GORDON, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

DIPHTHERIA!

IN NEW LONDON.

THE NEGLECT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS TENDS TO AUGMENT ITS VIRULENCE!

FACTS FOR OUR CITIZENS TO PONDER OVER!

AN ABLE ARTICLE UPON DIPHTHERIA IN NEW LONDON, BY DRS. GRIFFIN AND REEVE, OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
November 15th, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR:—Your request for a communication from the undersigned, in which we should [give the conclusions at which we might arrive concerning the continued prevalence of Diphtheria in your city, would have been responded to sooner but that much time has been consumed in the investigation of some cases which have an essential bearing on the formation of an intelligent opinion.

In tracing the history of any epidemic there are many things to consider the influence of which would not be appreciated by one unaccustomed to such investigations, and doubtless, in an epidemic of the extent and duration of that from which you have suffered, there are many cases the complete history of which can never be traced even by the most expert. Nevertheless the chief influences which have contributed to the continuance of Diphtheria in New London seem to us to be well marked, and we regard it as a duty plainly to express to your citizens our convictions.

In estimating the causes of the prevalence of the malady, we exclude the influence of locality because, though certain parts of your city are manifestly less favored by nature than others, Diphtheria does not appear to have been more prevalent or more frequently fatal there than elsewhere.

Looking then for more general causes, we find in many parts of New London accumulations of filth which certainly favor the development, and tend to increase the malignancy of maladies which, having recognized relations to uncleanness, are known by sanitarians as Filth Diseases, and among which Diphtheria is ranked. It is proper to say how that, while we appreciate the influence of these accumulations, and will refer to them hereafter, many cases of Diphtheria have occurred in your city which must remain unexplained on the theory held by some, that it may be due wholly to such conditions. A careful study of the epidemic from which you have suffered leads us clearly to the conclusion that its history illustrates in a peculiar and instructive manner its diffusion by personal contact or contagion.

Of the highly contagious character of Diphtheria there can be no question; the evidence is entirely conclusive that it may be contracted by coming directly into the presence of those suffering with or dead from it, and that it may be carried beyond such immediate presence by clothing or other articles that both its contagious character, and the effects of exposure on the one hand and of disinfection and isolation on the other.

Following the march of the malady carefully from this time we have been able to trace its cause to obvious sources of contagion in so many instances (including its re-introduction from without in cases where it had apparently disappeared) that we feel warranted in the belief and assertion that the disease has been chiefly spread in New London in this way, and that to the lack of care in isolating cases more than to any one cause, we must look for the explanation of its long continued prevalence. Personally we have no doubt that had each case which occurred, whatever may have been its cause, been carefully kept from unnecessarily infecting others, a very large proportion of the suffering which your town has endured would have been avoided, and many lives which have gone out before this pestilence would have been spared.

But though Diphtheria may be spread by contagion there is also to be considered as contributing to its diffusion the fact that filth furnishes a favorable soil for its development. It is doubtless true that the disease may be of such fearful malignancy as to strike down these whose sanitary surroundings are the most favorable, but there is no doubt that its chief harvest fields ase in homes or localities where filth and uncleanliness prevail. In view of this fact we cannot close this communication without particular reference to the neglect of proper precautions that is manifest in your city in this respect. During the period—now nearly three years—that diphtheria has prevailed in New London the attention of authorities and citizens has been repeatedly called to the existence of filth conditions wholly uncared for during this lapse of time—conditions which some of your own physicians declare to have been sufficient to pollute the atmosphere of the entire place and to furnish an explanation of the continued presence and fatality of the disease. That these repeated warnings have been unheeded, and no public steps have been taken during all this time to remove this evil is not creditable to the authorities of your city. Against such an epidemic as that from which you have suffered it certainly would seem to be only common prudence to fortify yourselves by the removal of all that can possibly contribute to, or in any way invite its presence. It is evident that this can be done only by the united and systematic action of the city government.

The law constitutes your city council a Board of Health and invests it with ample and almost unlimited powers in the abatement of nuisances or the removal of causes of diseases, but never having exercised these powers it has suffered these unhealthful and disease-breeding conditions to remain in action during this whole period.

We feel constrained therefore to earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken by your common council to remove this reproach and to place your city in the best possible sanitary condition. As a necessary preliminary to this let the council appoint some competent physician as its Health and Executive Officer, authorizing and directing him to place the city in that condition of cleanliness which is the best safe-guard against the invasion or continuance of any disease. With the health officer so appointed let your citizens co-operate in the effort to remove every possible source of filth whether on public or private premises.

The effect of this course, and of remembering that diphtheria is a highly contagious disease, to be isolated when it does occur with a carefulness of

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stract that influence and advantages are confined to the immediate possessor of it. It is like the garden of the rich man, the beauty and healthful fragrance of which are enjoyed by the poor neighbor no less than by the opuleat proprietor. The learning of a good physician has its influence diffused over the whole community more directly than that of any class of men. His duties bring him into immediate contact with every portion of the the human race, and under circumstances favorable to the exertion of a powerful influence. There is a sort of universality in his profession which belongs to no other. Every village has its physician, and he has direct access to every family and indvidual in it. Were his knowledge then of the most superficial kind there would be no part of the community that would not receive its reflection from it, and to which it would not be a matter of s r ng interest that the profession shonld be learned and respectable. The physician is not ouly brought into contact with all classes of men, but every individual in the community is sooner or later directly dependent on him in matters which concerns his most valued interests,—his health his life and those most dear to him. As in most concerns of life it is not a matter in which he has a choice. Man is born to disease, and he is sick and has need of a physician. There is also a peculiar simylicity in this subject of medical skill and science which belongs to no other profession and which while it involves all classes, levels at once all destinction of rank and intellect. The lawyer advises and argues, and the clergyman hopes to influence so far as he is able, but the physician prescribes, and the prescription is followed, not because the patient comprehends either the character of his disease or the nature of the remedy, but simply because he relies on the skill and education of his physician. It is wholly a matter of confidence, and in this confidence the most learned are as entirely dependent as the most ignorant. The one no more than the other is induced to submit to his physician's directions by judging for himself of the wisdom of the prescription. The good physician is a very important integral part of the social fabric. He performs functions of important and essential character, requiring qualifications of a high order, intellecutal, medical and ethical. He stands by his patient in the most critical and trying circumstances, is the depository of their sensitive wishes and personal secrets, and ministers to their physical and mental necessities, guided by his practical sk l] mental and moral. Hence if any man should be learned, skilled and refined it is the physician. His learning should be equal to the requirements of his profession, his skill to its exercise and his integrity to the demands of purity and reposed confidence. The knowledge of a physician, upon which all his skill is founded, is chiefly made up of branches of learning of which all other men, however learned in other respects, are profoundly ignorant, and therefore it follows that none but a physisiatn can judge of a physician's fitness to practice and hence it is emmently well and proper that all educated physicians should band themselves together and draw a line of demarcation between them and the quacks that infest nearly every community, and preserve their rights inviolate from the herds of vandals and medical gamblers and excrescences which are flooding the profession wherever no such effort is made. An examining board of educated physicians should exist in the state, before whom all should appear before being allowed to practice medicine and surgery. This is no new department. Many state have already taken steps in this direction and are already driving out their quacks, who will seek holes in our state and

influence of these accumulations, and will refer to them hereafter, many cases of Diphtheria have occurred in your city which must remain unexplained on the theory held by some, that it may be due wholly to such conditions. A careful study of the epidemic from which you have suffered leads us clearly to the conclusion that its history illustrates in a peculiar and instructive manner its diffusion by personal contact or contagion.

Of the highly contagious character of Diphtheria there can be no question; the evidence is entirely conclusive that it may be contracted by coming directly into the presence of those suffering with or dead from it, and that it may be carried beyond such immediate presence by clothing or other articles that have become infected by contact with it. The correspondence of this Board includes many sad evidences of these facts, one or two of which, very recently at hand, we may quote an illustration: Diphtheria appeared in a family in the western part of the state, the first case proving fatal. At this time two daughters were absent, and the physician in attendance strenuously opposed their return, pointing out the danger accompanying such proceeding, his objections were overruled and the two girls came home to attend the funeral; as a result both sickened with the disease within a few days thereafter, and both died.

In another case a poor woman out at service received as compensation for her labor a lot of cast-off children's clothing from a family in which there had been a death from diphtheria. Ten days afterward, and without other exposure, her own children, who meantime had worn this clothing were stricken with the dissase. Many instances equally conclusive, as to the spread of the malady by contagion have come to our knowledge as having occurred in your city.

Concerning the introduction of diphtheria into New London, we learn from one of your own physicians that the first cases there appeared in Dec. 1876, in a family who were at the time in constant intercourse with the people of the town of Bear Creek, where for some time previously the disease had prevailed. From this we trace it to other families by whom it was contracted by direct exposure to the diseased members of the first, through promiscuous and indiscriminate visitation and by public funerals, there seeming at this time to be no fear of contagion. In January following it was introduced into the family of Mr. Dorr, through the exposure of Mrs. Dorr to the disease while caring for some friends who were suffering under it at Waupaco; in this case it proved to be of such malignant type, being rapidly fatal to all the children of the household—three in number—that a wholesome fear of its contagion was temporarily aroused, the funerals were private, disinfectants were freely used, and no subsequent cases can be traced to this family. Here, at the very outset of the disease we have illustrated

earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken by your common council to remove this reproach and to place your city in the best possible sanitary condition. As a necessary preliminary to this let the council appoint some competent physician as its Health and Executive Officer, authorizing and directing him to place the city in that condition of cleanliness which is the best safe-guard against the invasion or continuance of any disease. With the health officer so appointed let your citizens co-operate in the effort to remove every possible source of filth whether on public or private premises.

The effect of this course, and of remembering that diphtheria is a highly contagious disease, to be isolated when it does occur with a carefulness of medical supervision akin to that with which a case of Small Pox would be treated, would be we confidently believe, speedily manifest in the diminished number of cases from which you would suffer, and in the milder character of cases which may follow unavoidable exposure to cases from without—a danger to which you would still be liable. Doing these things, you will have done what sanitary science suggests as your best safeguards. Neglecting them you assume the responsibility of continuing a state of affairs which must be considered as an invitation for the continuance of the sad experience of the past.

E. L. Griffin, M. D.,
President State Board of Health.
J. T. Reeve, M. D., Secretary.

P. S.—In the investigation of this epidemic we acknowledge valuable assistance received from many sources; particularly to Drs. Moore, Jillson, Freeman and Dickinson, to Thos. Loan Esq. and to Rev. S. E. Lathrop.

E. L. G.
J. T. R.

Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association.

The next regular meeting of the above society is hereby called to be held at Plover, Portage County, Tuesday, Dec. 2nd. 1879. All regular physicians are cordially invited.

A. R. Freeman, M. D.
Secretary.

The N. W. Wis. Med. Association organized last August, will hold their next regular meeting at Plover, Dec. 2nd, 1879. This association was first started by live, enterprising physicians who felt that their profession was a progressive one, and that if they were going to do justice to their patrons and reflect credit on themselves they must keep step with their work. If any class of men ought to meet together it is those who practice medicine and surgery. They can all profit by each others experience, and never learn too much. We are therefore pleased to see so many solid medical men of this section of the state engaged so heartily in this important enterprise. The learning of every scientific man is a benefit to the place where he lives as well as to himself. This is so obvious as to scarcely need remark. There is no knowledge so ab-

profoundly ignorant, and therefore it follows that none but a physisiatn can judge of a physician's fitness to practice and hence it is emmently well and proper that all educated physicians should band themselves together and draw a line of demarcation between them and the quacks that infest nearly every community, and preserve their rights inviolate from the herds of vandals and medical gamblers and excrescences which are flooding the profession wherever no such effort is made. An examining board of educated physicians should exist in the state, before whom all should appear before being allowed to practice medicine and surgery. This is no new department. Many state have already taken steps in this direction and are already driving out their quacks, who will seek homes in our state and elsewhere until we follow suit. The following are the requirements of the Association from all physicians wishing to become members; Any regular physician, making application for membership, with the requirements of the board of censors, who shall present a diploma from a regular school of medicine of good repute, or a certificate or diploma of membership in a county or district medical society accompanied by a certificate of six years practice or who shall submit to such an examination as the censors may impose, shall on their recommendation and in receiving a vote of two thirds of the members present at one quarterly meeting, be entitled to membership by signing the constitution and paying one dollar to the Treasurer of the society, We extend a hearty and cordial invitation to all regular physicians to join with us and become co-workers in the enterprize.

A. R. Freeman,
Sec'y.

POND'S EXTRACT
Lip SALVE.
For chapped, sore or rough lips. Price 25cts per box, Sold only at the City Drug Store.

ICE!
J. E. BLACKWOOD
Hereby announces that he is prepared to deliver ice to the citizens, at the usual price,
20 cts. per Hundred Wt.

EVERY LADY WANTS
ONE OF
Bailey's Work Tables.
Can be Folded and put away when not in use; are made just right for cutting out work, while setting in an easy chair Price. 2.50. Address
J. H. Bailey. New London Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN--IN CIRCUIT COURT--WAUPACA COUNTY.

Eug. Brix, Plaintiff, Against Frank Leapke, Defendant,

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant, You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summon, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint: of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

M. C. Phillips Clontonville Waupaca
Pliff's Attorney (19nov9) County, Wis

935

No. 1067 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Oshkosh Wis

Mch 7, 1880.

Noyes Dr J.C.
Pres. B.H.

Sends card used in reporting Contagious & Infectious diseases asks if Oshkosh is to be noticed in Bulletin.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE Jan 1 ack

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 11 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE March 12,

Report of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

1067

Maximum Penalty for neglect to make Reports to Clerk of Board of Health - - $50.00.

NAME OF PATIENT IN FULL.	SEX.	PARENTS' NATIONALITY.	PATIENT'S BIRTHPLACE.

NO. AND STREET. Continued.	WARD.	AGE.	SINGLE OR MARRIED	DISEASE.

Dated *18*

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

CITY COUNCIL ROOMS,

Dr. J. C. Noyes, President.
Dr. H. B. Dale, Secretary.
Dr. Fred. Linde.
Hiram Morley.
Geo. W. Burnell.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 7th 1882

J. S. Billings M. D.
Washington D. C.

I am rcply to yours of the 20th Feby will say that reports from our physicians in regard to Contagious diseases are not very reliable as we have been negligent in enforcing our rules. We are organized under the law — See Revised Statute of Wis. 1878 — which gives us ample authority in the matter.

I enclose a card used by physicians, and furnished by the Board, to make reports within twenty four hours. In Oshkosh. to be printed in weekly report in Bulletin

Very respectfully

J. C. Noyes
Pres Bd of Health

No. 1216 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee, Wis.
March 23, 1880.

Wight, Dr. O. M.
Health Officer
Sends answers to questions prepared by Dr. Raymond and printed in Bulletin No. 34, with blank forms &c.

25.

OF HEALTH
MAR 25

Com. V. S. Read. 7.0.R.

J. and Mch 25/80. 1560

Office of the Commissioner of Health,

Milwaukee, March 23, 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner.

1510 G St. N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find answers ~~subjoined~~ to questions addressed to Bulletin of recent date. Newspapers eagerly seek any matter from this office for publication, because many people eagerly read such matter. Newspapers properly handled are the best means of distributing sanitary information to the people. In printed form this will be more convenient for you than in MS.

The forms of reports are enclosed herewith.

In measures [illegible] infectious diseases Milwaukee I think is ahead of every city in the union.

[illegible] the Chester (Pa.) [illegible] any [illegible] the attending physician [illegible]

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1909
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1216

[redacted]

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD—THE ANSWERS RETURNED FROM MILWAUKEE.

Questions have been addressed from Washington to all local health departments in the United States, with reference to means of preventing spread of infectious diseases. Milwaukee is the only city in the country that can answer all these questions in the affirmative. Not only that, but the precautions here taken greatly exceed the range of questions asked, as will appear from the following communication addressed by Health Commissioner Wight to the Secretary of the National Board of Health:

Questions in Bulletin of National Board of Health March 13, 1880, and answers thereto.

Question—Are contagious diseases reported to the health authorities? Answer—Yes.

Q.—What are the contagious diseases so reported? A.—Smallpox, diphtheria and scarlatina, to which others may be added at the discretion of the health officer.

Q.—Are these reports obligatory or voluntary; if obligatory, upon whom? A.—Obligatory upon attending physician.

Q.—Is there any penalty for failure to report; if so, what? A.—Penalty a fine not exceeding $250.

Q.—What is the form of report? A.—Form of report enclosed marked "A."

Q.—Are those to make reports compensated in any way? A.—They are not.

Q.—Are schools notified of the locations where contagious diseases exist; if so, how, and how often? A.—Both public and private schools are notified every time case occurs. (Form "B" enclosed.)

Q.—Are children from infected houses excluded from school attendance? A.—They are.

Q.—Is such exclusion obligatory or voluntary? A.—Obligatory.

Q.—If obligatory, upon whom, and what is the penalty if they are not excluded? A.—Upon principal of school. Penalty fine not more than $200 or imprisonment not more than 90 days, or both.

Q.—On what terms are such children permitted to return to school, and upon what form or authorization? A.—When disease comes in house where they live and the house has been disinfected. (Form "C" enclosed.)

Q.—Does the health authority send inspectors to houses from which contagious diseases are reported? A.—It does.

Q.—What do the inspectors do when they visit the premises? A.—Examine everything.

Q.—Do they examine the plumbing? A.—They do.

Q.—If defects are found what steps are taken to remedy them? A.—Order is issued by Commissioner of Health.

Q.—Is there any ordinance or law requiring such defects to be remedied; if so, what are the penalties for neglecting to make the repairs ordered? A.—Ordinance, State statute and common law; penalty same as in No. 10.

Q.—Is fumigation practiced after recovery and death; if so, how and by whom? A.—Yes. By a trained officer of this department. Means: Sulphurous acid vapor by burning in closed room, 1lb of sulphur to every 100 cubic feet of space. Also (not included in your questions) persons from infected houses are excluded from public library. (See form "C".)

Q.—In addition, undertakers, clergymen and all others connected are prohibited from holding public funerals, or exposing corpse at private funeral of persons deceased with infectious disease, under penalty same as in Nos. 10 and 16. In such cases no person under eighteen years can attend as pall bearer, under same penalty. Again, all houses (every outside door) are placarded when infectious diseases exist, until recovery or death and distribution by the health officer. Moreover, all railroad companies and other public carriers, are prohibited from receiving to or carry from the city any person with infectious disease, either alive or dead, under penalty same as in Nos. 10 and 16. In fact, the common law, in the absence of controlling statutes, is enforced, and the people and the courts sustain the office.

C. W. Wight, M. D., Com. of Health.

Maximum Penalty for neglect to make Daily Report to the Commissioner of Health, $250.

REPORT OF SICK CASES.

	NAME OF PATIENT IN FULL.	SEX.	PARENTS NATIONALITY.	PATIENT'S BIRTH PLACE.
1			Form: A	
2				
3				

Continued.	NO. AND STREET.	WARD.	AGE.	SINGLE OR MARRIED.	DISEASE.
1					
2					
3					

Dated, ... 188 .....

Be careful in making correct dates.

REPORT OF CASES RECOVERED.

	NAME OF PATIENT IN FULL.	SEX.	PARENTS NATIONALITY.	WHEN REPORTED SICK.
1			Form A.	
2				
3				

Continued.	NO. AND STREET.	WARD.	AGE.	SINGLE OR MARRIED.	HAS RECOVERED FROM.
1					
2					
3					

Dated, ... 188 .....

TRANSCRIPT OF REPORT OF SICK CASES. Form B.

	NAME OF PATIENT IN FULL.	SEX.	PARENTS NATIONALITY.	PATIENT'S BIRTH PLACE
1	Kunig: Benjamin Sr.		Ref.	Germany
2	Mary Wilhelmina			St. Louis
3				

Continued.	NO. AND STREET.	WARD.	AGE.	SINGLE OR MARRIED.	DISEASE.
1	416 Mitchell	12	11		Diphtheria
2	712 4th		9		
3					

Dated, Oct 21 187 E. W. Burke

No. 1691 1692 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton, Wis
Wis. St. Bd. Health
Apr 19, 1880

Reeve J. T.

Names of Officers
of B. of H. &c

See 1692

Copied
Secy

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

MEMBERS.
E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D. Milwaukee.
Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis., April 19, 1880

T. J. Turner M. D.

Dear Sir;

In accordance with your request I give the following information in ~~regard~~ regard to this Board, its organization &c.

1. State of Wisconsin
2. State Board of Health.
3. Number of members, 7.
4. The Territorial jurisdiction of the Board comprises the whole state.
5. Date of organization; The law constituting the Board was published & took effect Mar. 31, 1876. The first meeting & formal organization took place June 27, 1876.
6. Members of the Board are appointed by the Govern or, with consent of Senate
7. The names & addresses of officers & members appear above.
8. The law requires the Board to hold sessions in Jan uary & June of each year. Other meetings are at the discretion of the Board.
9. Annual Repts are published. Four in all have

MEMBERS.
E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D. Milwaukee.
Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis., ..., 18.....

been printed up to the present time.

10. The address of the Secretary, the executive officer of the Board is Appleton Wis. as above.

Very respectfully yours
J. T. Reeve Sec
per C.

No. 1691 1692 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fond du Lac Wis

Apr 20, 1880

Griffin E. L.
Pres.

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

See 1691

Copied.

Secy

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... State
Name of Board.... Wisconsin State Bd of Health

Number of Members 7
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... State, entire.

When organized June 27 1876
By whom is the Board elected? By Governor + confirmed by Senate.

Names of officers and members.....

MEMBERS:

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

-Term is recess.

How often does Board meet? Every 6 months +/-
Does the Board publish its reports? yes
Post office address

~~Foot~~ See list of Members above.

E L Griffin

No. 1753 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Oshkosh Wis

April, 1880

Noyes D. J. C. Pres.

Names of officers of B. of H. &c

Rec'd Copied

24

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 24 1880

Schedule.

City or State ... City of Oshkosh — Wisconsin
Name of Board ... Oshkosh Board of Health.

Number of Members ... five
Bounds within which its authority is exercised ... limits of city

When organized 1879
By whom are the Board elected? Appointed by Common Council — Board elect their own officers —

Names of officers and members ...

J. L. Hyde - Pres. } The first three are physicians
H. B. Hale - Secy } the fourth Atty at Law.
F. H. Linde } the fifth Editor
Geo. W. Bamell
Hiram Morley

How often does Board meet? When called by President.
Does the Board publish its reports? Not yet.
Post office address Oshkosh Wis Consin

Respy
J. L. Hyde

No. 1821 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beloit Wis

April 23, 1880

Belding A. M.
City Sexton

No Bd of Health
Fires com^ee of
Council which
act as Health
Com^ee

√ Seen - list

26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 26 1880
RECEIVED

Beloit. Wis April 23d 1880

T. J. Turner Esqr
Secy Nat Board of Health
Washington D. C.

No City Board of Health
there is a Committee in the
Common Council Consisting
of the following Members

L. Cunningham
O. P. Smith
William Blodgett
L. W. Kendall

} Health Committee

Yours Truly
A. M. Belding
City Sexton

No. 2291 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Racine Wis

May , 1880.

Meachem. J. G. Jr

Chairman Bd of H.

Gives list of members of Board of Health.

26

7.26.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Racine Wis
Name of Board.... Racine

Number of Members Three
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... city limits - under extreme circumstances, four miles outside city
When organized _____
By whom is the Board selected?... Appointed annually by the Mayor on or about the 1st of May.
Names of officers and members... J. G. Meacham M.D. Jr. chairman of the board - other members P. R. Hoy M.D. and James Fielding. The city clerk (J. H. Coleman) is clerk of the board.
How often does Board meet? about once in two weeks in summer + only occasionally in winter.
Does the Board publish its report? Only as required by city council + published in council proceedings
Post office address
Racine

No. 3602 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Manitowoc Wis

Aug 27, 1880.

Paine D. A. K.
City Phy.

Asks if he is entitled to receive the Bulletin — as city Physician.

Secy - LB 7 p 100
LB. 7.

31

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 31 1880
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE [illegible]

R. K. PAINE, M. D.,
COR. EIGHTH AND BUFFALO STS.
OFFICE HOURS:
8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Residence, Cor. 8th and St. Clair Sts.

Manitowoc, Wis., Aug 27 1880

To The Secty National Board of Health.

Dear Sir:

Being the City Physician and Health Officer of this city I suppose I am entitled to the National Bulletin of Health. If so please send me a copy, and oblige

Yours truly

R. K. Paine M.D

No. 525 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee
Wis
Jany 17, 1881.

Dierks E. W.

States he has rec'd
cards all right.

File

21.

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE

Commissioner of Health,

Milwaukee, Jany 17 1881

T. J. Turner Esq
Secy M B of H
Washington D.C.

It was my oversight
about the request for
more Cards on the 8th.
The new form supply
marked this office in
due time - but I
happened to find the
last Card of old
form, which I sent.

Resp Yours
E. D. Eccles M.D.

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1881
HEALTH

No. 5825 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton Wis
Wis. St. B. H.
Mch. 19, 1881.

Reeve J. J.
Secy St Bd H

Will endeavor to
get reports from cities
referred to.
Hopes reports from
Appleton are rec'd
regularly.

Ack- LB 9 p 546.

25.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS.
E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis March 19 1881

Dear Dr.

I am in receipt of yr favor asking if I will try to secure reports from certain cities in this State & will endeavor to do so.

I hope you are receiving reports regularly from this city as I have labored faithfully with the Health Officer to secure such results.

Truly yrs J J Reeve

No. 6025 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton, Wis
(La Crosse & Racine)
Apr. 5, 1881.

Reeve J. J.
Secy Wis. St. Bd.
and surgeon of Wendell A. La Crosse
Meacher J. H. Ch. B. H. Racine
Forwards letters from
correspondents at Racine
and La Crosse rel. to
mortality reports.
Dr. Griffin of Fond
du Lac will report soon.

Ack & L Bk 9 p 691
8.

RECEIVED
APR -8 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis. Apl 5 1881

T J Turner md
Secy Nat Bd Health
Dear Sir

In further reply to yr request for Mortality Reports from the cities of Fond du Lac La Crosse & Racine. I beg leave to Enclose letter from Correspondents at the two latter places which Explain themselves. and to state that Dr E. L Griffin of this Board writes me that he hopes to have Reports made from his City (Fond du Lac) after the Charter Election which occurs to day

I despair almost of securing any better promises than I have had from this City, but will try again as soon as a new Health officer is appointed which will be during the present Month.

Very Resp
J T Reeve
Sec

APR 7 - 8 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH

6026

Racine March 24 1881

Dr. Reeve - Dear Sir:

I think it will be a difficult matter, under the present arrangement of things, to obtain regular weekly mortuary reports from this city. Burial permits are returned to the Clerk only at the end of the months. Monthly reports are now regularly made, and from them weekly reports can also be prepared but as they will be "behind time" perhaps they would be of no particular use.

The great trouble is, that no one receives any pay from the city for such work, and consequently no one can be expected to devote much time to it. If the city could be made to see that a certain benefit

results from such work, and allow a fair compensation for our time and trouble, there would be no difficulty under the laws (state + city) to accomplish almost anything really necessary or to be desired in regard to mortuary matters, and sanitation in general.

I have done much of this kind of gratuitous work for our city, which I know has done good; but when doing the work it has often interfered with my regular professional duties. My time is now so fully occupied that I cannot undertake any extra labor, without a pecuniary advantage that shall equal the loss that would certainly follow.

Respectfully Yours

J. R. Meacham Jr. M.D.,

Chairman Bd of Health Racine

To J. T. Reeve M.D.

Appleton Wis.

OFFICE OF
DR. WENDELL A. ANDERSON,
COR. MAIN AND 2ND STS.

APR -8
OF HEALTH

La Crosse, Wis., Dec 31 1881.

Dear Doctor:

In reply to your request as to our ability to furnish Weekly mortality reports I would state that, We have no ordinance, at present, requiring such reports and something of that kind would be necessary on part of our City fathers to compel the furnishing of such reports to City physicians for compilation and forwarding.

Within a few days a new Council, City, will be organized and I will then have the matter brought to their attention by the judiciary, or health, Committee.

Yours very truly

Wendell A. Anderson

J. T. Reeve M.D.

Secy Appleton Wis.

No. 7823. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee
Wis
Aug 26, 1881.

Fuchs Chas. J.

Fd by Secy Interior

Cure for Cholera.

Secy.
L.B. 11 f. 210
" " f. 211,
13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1881

Milwaukee den 26.th August. 1881.

His Excellency, the minister of the Interior.
Washington D. C.

The untersigned respectfully requests your Excellency to have the accompanying letter translated from the german into the english language.

Yours very respectfully

Carl Teodor Fuchs.

Ich erlaube mir, Sr: Excellenz, ein Mittel gegen die Cholera mitzutheilen, welches ich selbst erprobt (im Jahre 1849, in Tilsit und 1853 in Stockholm in Schweden)

Gleichzeitig muss ich bemerken, dass ich dieses Mittel, nicht durch Wissenschaft, sondern durch Zufall endeckt habe;- Der Sachverhalt ist folgender.

Im Jahre 1849, beschäftigte ich mich in Tilsit (Preussen) mit radieren auf Zink und diese Zeichnungen, dan ver tiefen etzen;- Die erste Person, welche in Tilsit 1849. die Cholera bekahm, war ein Herr, Nahmens, Mathes, welcher in demselben Hause wohnte, wo ich auch logierte, beim Abwarten dieses Cholera, Kranken, war ich 10. Stunden beschäftiegt, wo er starb.

Ich bekahm dieselbe Nacht, selbst die Cholera, und da mein Mund so trocken war und ich vom Durst so geplagt wurde und auch kein Wasser hatte, so trank ich aus Verzweiflung, das Etzwasser, was ich zum Zinketzen nöthig habe, nach und nach wurde mein Krankseein im Hause bemerkt und es wurde zum Doctor gesant, nach 1½ Stunden kahm der Doctor; doch da war ich schon so im Schweis, dass das Bettuch und Matratze ganz nass war, der Doctor konte nichts weiter machen, als Auftrag geben, mich warm zu halten, ich war aber gerettet.

Im Jahre 1853, war ich in der General, stabs, Lithographie in Stockholm, wo auch in dieser Stadt, die Cholera, grassirte, und habe durch dieses Mittel, viele meiner dortigen Bekante, gerettet, selbst der Inspector, der General'stabs, Lithographie, Major Dreijer, hatte solches Vertrauen zu

verte

Diesen Mittel, Dass solcher es selbst angewant.

Beifolgent die Bestantheile, zum Zinkatzen, welches gleichzeitig ein Gegenmittel, für da Cholera ist.

rauchente, Salpeter, säure.
Zink.
Chlorsaures Cali und
reines Wasser.

Hier die nähere Zusamensetzung, dieser 4. Bestantthei, le.

Ein stück Zink (Schlesiescher oder Belgiescher, welcher wie bekant, so ziehmlich gereinigt ist.) ongefehr so gross, wie ein ¾ Cents, Stück, in rauchente Salpeter, säure, aufgelöst; vermischt dieses mit 15–16. Theile Wasser (gut umgerührt) setzt in diese Flüssigkeit, stück, weisse, Chlorsauren Cali, unter stetem Umrühren (mit einen Glas oder Kolzstaab) dazu und setzt dieses solange fort, bis sich der Chlor, saure Cali nicht mehr gut auflösen will.

Schüttet diese Flüssigkeit in ein Glas mit einer westen Öffnung, und giebt 20–25. Theile reines Wasser darzu (unter stetem Umrühren) dan setzt man diese Flüssigkeit 2–3. Stunden dem Sonnenlicht aus, und rühret von Zeit zu Zeit, mit einen Glas oder Holzstaab um.

NB: Diese Flüssigkeit, kan man je nach Umständen, stärker oder schwächer machen; stärker, durch Zusatz von Salpeter, säure, etwas Zink und Chlorsauren Cali und schwächer, durch Zusatz von reinen Wasser.

Ich übergebe dieserhalb, dieses besagte Mittel, wieder die Cholera, Ihr: Exellenz, weil der Herr Minister, gewiss Gelegenheit haben, Doctoren vom Fach, solches mitzutheilen und vielleicht können die Herrn Doctoren, durch mein Mittel, etwas herausfinden, was auch für das gelbe Fieber gut ist; den, wie ich höre, soll auch der gelbe Fieber, Kranke, sobalt solcher in Schweis kömt, auch gerettet werden.
In Mexico und Habana, wär jetzt die beste

wertel.

Gelegenheit dazu.

Sollte das Guvernement, herausfinden, das mein Mittel, für Cholera, oder gelbe Fieber, doch von Nutzen ist; so glaube ich, wird mich das Guvenement da ich nicht mit Glücksgütern gesegnet nach Gut," Dünken dafür honorieren.

Jederzeit ist bereit, auf Wunsch, von Sr: Excellenz, eine Flasche, dieser oben besagter Mischung zu senden, Sr: Excellenz

ergebener

Carl Feodor Fuchs.
Artist.
419. Vliet Street.
Milwaukee Wis

P.S. Ich bitte Sr: Excellenz, ergebenst; mir mitheilen zu wollen, ob ich mich selbst an die Mexicanische a. Spanische Regierung wenden muss, oder ob unser Guvernement diese Sache in Hand nehmen wird.
Sr: Excellenz

ergebener

Carl Feodor Fuchs.
419. Vliet Strat.
Milwaukee. Wis

I take the liberty of informing your Excellency of a cure for cholera, with which I experimented in Tilsit in 1849 and in Stockholm in 1853.

At the same time I must remark that I made this discovery, not by science but by chance; as follows.

In 1849 I was working at Zinc-etching at Tilsit, Prussia; — the first person attacked by cholera there was one by the name of Mathes living in the same house with me; I watched him for ten hours when he died

The same night I took the cholera, and was so tortured by thirst, that not having any water I drank the etching liquid; in course of time it was discovered that I was sick, but when the doctor came I was in a profuse sweat, and he could do nothing but order me to be kept warm; but I was saved.

In 1853, I was in the Military Lithographic Bureau at Stockholm, and when the cholera broke out, I saved many of my friends by the same means, com the director of the Bureau Major Dreyer.

The following is the composition for etching on Zinc and also for curing cholera

Fuming nitric acid

Zinc

Potassic Chlorate

Pure water

Directions

Take a piece of refined zinc ~~large~~ enough to make three quarters of a cent piece, dissolve in fuming nitric acid; mix with fifteen parts water; stir well; add small pieces of potassic chlorate always stirring until nearly saturated; pour the liquid into a jar with a large opening and add twenty to twenty parts of water, always stirring; let the liquid stand for two or three hours in the dark, stirring from time to time with a glass rod.

N.B; This solution can be made stronger or weaker by using less or more water.

I communicate this cure for cholera for the reason that your Excellency probably will have an opportunity of suggesting it to the Physicians, and enable them thereby to discover some cure for the yellow fever, as I understand yellow fever patients can be cured if made to sweat.

There is an opportunity to experiment in Havana or Mexico.

As I am not "blessed with wordly goods," I trust the government will, if my cure is of any value, duly recompense me.

I am prepared at any time to transmit a bottle of the above described mixture.

P.S. Be kind enough to inform me whether I shall apply to the Spanish or Mexican Government, or to our own.

No. 7910 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton Wis
Sept 15, 1881.

Reese J. J.
Secy State B. H.

Wants Bulletin to complete his file.

Secy-
Ach- L B II p 267
V.H.

2d

Sent Nos. 1, 5, Vol. 2.
Also Supplements 4 & 5

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1881

MEMBERS.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis Sept 15 1881

T J Turner M D Secy

Dear Dr

In arranging back Bd of Health Bulletins for binding I find I want to make files complete

Vol 2 Nos 1 and 13

Supplement Nos 4 & 5

Can you supply me these numbers and oblige

Yours truly J T Reeve Secy.

Supplement No 13 – is the last No

No. 7957 "State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton, Wis,

Sept 26, 1881.

Reese J. J. M.D. -
Secy

ack'g Bulletin -

File
29.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 29 1881
OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
Sec'y of War
Washington D.C.

WISCONSIN
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y.,

Appleton, Wis. Sept 26 1881

Dear Sir: Please accept thanks for Copies of N. Bd. H. Bulletin & Supplement &c in accordance with request.

1057

WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEP 29 10AM 1881
REC'D.

Very Respectfully,
J. T. REEVE, M. D., Secretary.

No. 2457 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mendota, Wis.

Nov. 28, 1881.

Wigginton R. M.
Wis. State Hosp. for the Insane.

Refers the Bd to Dr Whyte of Watertown Wis for missing & future reports.

1, 9 x

3/ Referred to

Acknowledgment in

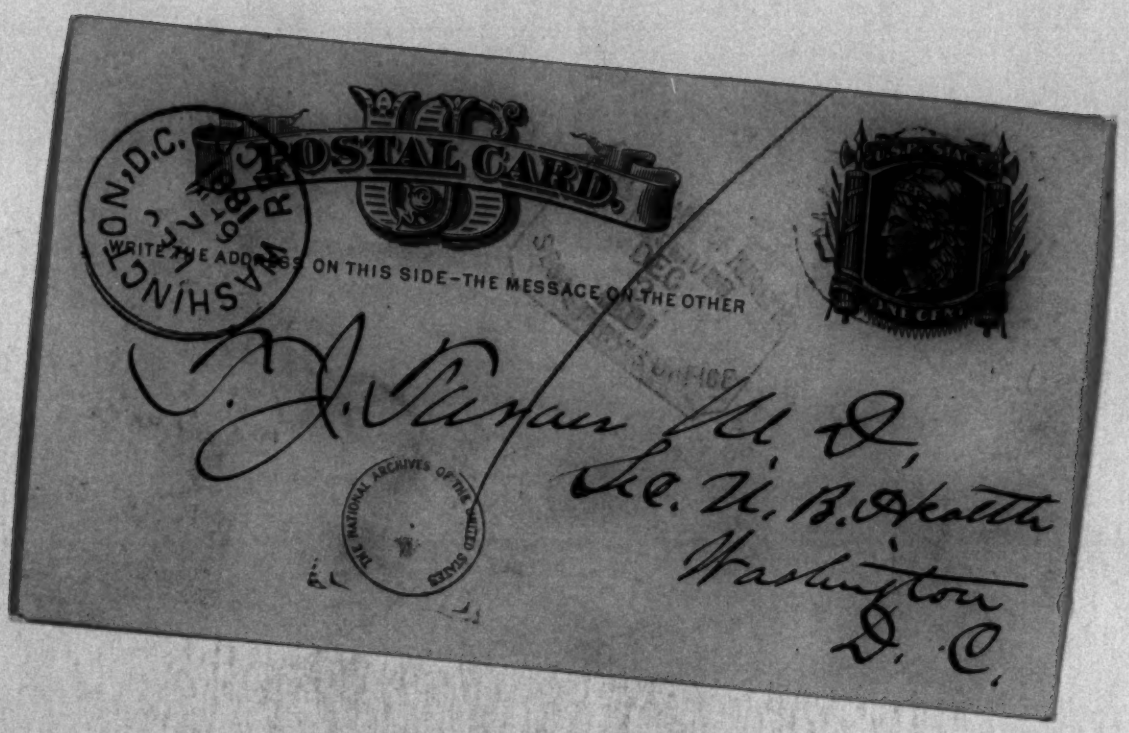
✓ Letter Book No. 11 v. 763 Dec 3, 1881.

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 3 1881


WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 6 1 PM 1873
POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
Dr. J. Turner U. S. A.
Lt. U. S. Army
Washington
D. C.
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,

Mendota, Wis., Nov. 28, 1881.

C. F. Painer M.D.,
Sec. U. S. Asselle,

Dear Doctor. I am
sen sor. I think Dr. Wyth
& Watson would ac-
cordate you Respectfully Blu[illegible]

No. 8590 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sauk City
Wis.
Dec 15, 1881.

Conradi Robt.
Druggist.

States he will report as requested if cards are sent him.

Dec 20 81.

Y.H.
Send cards & manual
list -

20/ Referred to Secy -

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No 12 p 20 Dec 20, 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

P/ Sauk City Sauk Co
Wis 15 Dec 1881.

To the National Board of
Health
Washington D C

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
DEC 20 1881
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

Answering yours of the
9th Dec, I will accept
the duties of making weekly,
monthly or quarterly reports
of deaths in our village
of abt 1000 inhabitants.
Expecting the papers.
& instructions
belonging for said records
& reports I remain
with great respect
yours

Robert Conradi
Apothecary

ROBERT CONRADI, Druggist.
SAUK CITY, WISCONSIN.

No. 8743 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Janesville, Wis.

Jany 7, 1882

Loomis D. E. E.

Phy. B. of H.

Burial permits are req.
and he will report
deaths if cards are sent.

Cards sent & name on list, Jan 11/82

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 11 1882

11/ Referred to ach & file

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 12 p 208 Jany 11, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 11 1882
OF HEALTH.

Janesville Wisconsin
Jan 7/82

T. J. Turner M.D.
Dr Sir

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Your Circular from the National Board of Health with enclosed sample of report cards duly received. Our City should be represented in the reports, and as Health Officer I will cheerfully aid you in furnishing the statistics, when ever I receive a supply of the cards. Burial permits are required.

Yours Respectfully
C. A. Lovis M.D.
Physician Board of Health

No. 9075 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milwaukee

Feby 3, 1882.

Peckham Geo W. M.D.

Rel. to information upon the subject of small pox and vaccination — necessity of collecting such information

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 8 1882
OF HEALTH.

6/ Referred to Pech-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 530 Feb 6, 1882

" " No

" " No.

9075

RECEIVED FEB 6 1882

Milwaukee Feb 3 1/82

National Board of Health.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Gentlemen

The undersigned is impressed with the importance of some general report upon the subject of vaccination & small pox. The report to show the no. of cases in each city or State in the U.S. & possibly the principal cities in Europe. The no of those that had been vaccinated. The no that had been revaccinated. The time within which it was best to revaccinate & the result of the experience as to the number of times necessary to perform the operation before assuming that the individual was protected In a word a general statistical report upon this subject. Possibly something after Simons Report 1857. I shd be willing to do all the work necessary as a labor of love the Board to furnish for consultation the required works & to furnish the necessary clerical force to make the computation

in working out the averages &c. I shall in any event do such work for the own State but if the data can increase or revision its value would of course be higher. I have just completed a report for the State Board of Health on the growth of Children (based on nearly eleven thousand measurements of children) which is to appear in the forth coming report of the Board. I take the liberty of enclosing the cards I have made use of as to my ability to do this work. I would refer you to the Secretary of the State Board of Health of this State.

Very Respectfully
Geo. D. Pelkham M.D.
In Charge of the Biological
Dept. Milwaukee Med. College.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9127 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton, Wis

Feby 6, 1882

Reeve J. F.

Secy St B H

Forwards copy of proposed bill for the better preservation of the public health.

Encl. in Bul. Feb 14/82

9 Referred to Bul Feb

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 pc Feby 1882

" " No

" " No.

MEMBERS.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac,
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis. Feby 6 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J J Jarvis M D
Sec Nat Bd Health

Dear Sir

Enclosed find Copy of Bill prepared by this Board now before the Legislature of this State with good prospect of becoming a Law

Yours &c
J T Reeve

No. 935 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Kenosha Wis

Feby 18, 1882

Saunders D.C.W.H.

Reply to email for circular

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1882
OF THE
N.B.H.

24 ✓

Referred to Ach — Bul

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 12 f. Feby 24, 1882, 752

" " No

" " No.

Kenosha Wis
Feb 18th 82

T. J. Turner. M. D.

Dear Sir;

In reply to your circular about Small Pox I have tabulated the results of a portion of my experience.

Some cases that I have had in years past I have no definite recollection of. so will omit them in the following classification.

The result of my experience is that in most cases vaccination is a sure preventive against Small Pox.

To be efficient it must be thorough.

I find that in many cases one vaccination, although it works well, does not entirely saturate the system, & that it must be repeated over & over again until it ceases to work. During fifteen years use of Bovine

virus I have never known of a single instance of injury from it, which I cannot say of human virus.

Respectfully

Wm H. Saunders. M.D.

Cases of Variola & Varioloid.

1		2		3		4		5	
Never vaccinated		Not Satisfactorily vaccinated		Vaccinated more than 7 yrs prior		Had Variola previously		Origin of present cases	
Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
2	0	2	0	84	1	1	1	Exposure in Chicago	

No. 9363 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fond du Lac, Wis.
Feby 24, 1882

Griffin, Dr. E. L.

Calls attention to re-
port in Bulletin rela-
tive to his vaccine farm.

Corrected in Bull. 36, p.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 27 1882

Referred to Bull. Oak.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 Feby 28, 1882

" " No 774.

" " No.

OFFICE OF
M. L. GRIFFIN, M. D.

9363.

Fond du Lac, Wis., 2 5 24 1882.

J. J. Turner M. D. Secy.

Dear Doctor:

My attention has been called to a very unfortunate error in the Bulletin of January 14 under the head of "Vaccine Virus" You advertise the North Western Vaccine Co" under the impression that you are calling attention to undoubtedly my establishment: whereas that concern has only been in existence a few months and the methods pursued in propagating are so at variance with the judgement of all who know them that it should not be endorsed by the National Board of Health or lifted into public notice by it.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1882
OF STATE.

~~May establishment~~ is known as the "Wisconsin Vaccine Farm, Proprietor Dr. E. L. Griffin Fond du Lac Wisconsin" Please make the correction. and remedy the error as far as possible!

When Dr. Johnson makes his report he will probably aid you in the correction. As such party as A. H. Dorris lives here. He left the State some two years ago and is not a propagator of Animal vaccine.

Very Truly
E. L. Griffin

9363

You can be supplied from my office, at all times, with

PURE, FRESH,

Non-Humanized Vaccine Virus

From the young Heifer, at the following prices:

10 Large Ivory Points, Heavily Charged - - $1.00
6 Large Points, Double Dipped, Selected and Warranted Extra, 1.50

Points thus prepared can be kept longer than those having a single coat of lymph, and in the hands of a careful Vaccinator, can be used with more economy

Dry-Stored lymph upon Ivory Points, is the most pure, convenient, economical and reliable of any form of heifer lymph. This, to be guaranteed, must be used within ten days of the receipt of the package.

Ten years experience in the propagation of Animal Vaccine, leads us to encourage the use of Dry-Stored Virus upon Ivory Points, as the best form in which to preserve and use animal virus.

This virus is the product of continued heifer inoculations, and has never passed through the human subject. It is efficient, productive and safe, and less liable to complications than humanized virus. When the capsule is opened, that which is not immediately used should be put into a clean, dry bottle, corked tight and kept in a dry, cool, dark place. If so kept, and used early as directed, and should fail, the party should call at once for a duplicate package.

Scarify thus, in two places. In case of young children, we advise that Bovine virus be inserted only in *one* place. These scratches should produce a very slight appearance of blood. Aim to tear or break up the cuticle. If blood flows, wait and wipe it off before the lymph is applied. Moisten the lymph upon the point with one-half drop of cold water smeared over it by the lancet. ***Rub the point over the scarified surface briskly for a minute, so as to lodge the granules in the abraded surface.*** The lymph, which may be deposited upon the sound skin, should be scraped upon the abrasion and allowed time to dry. No plaster or dressing should be used.

Time and patience are essential to success. Failures are more often the result of a want of skill and care in the operation, than by reason of the inertness of the virus.

Virus from my stables can always be relied upon if used as directed. It is propagated from heifers of an age and condition that secures uniformity of product and the most vigorous and perfect development of vaccinal disease. All the processes of production are under my own personal supervision.

Always remit price with your order.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D.,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

You will find it greatly to your convenience to preserve this circular for future reference.

No. 9683 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Watertown Wis

Mar 20, 1882

Moak J. J.
P. M.

Furnishing news of the Cond[n] of Watertown

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1882
HEALTH.

Noted Mch 25/82
22

Referred to Act. Bull

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 fo. 161 Mch 22, 1882

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. T. MOAK, Postmaster.

Post Office, Watertown, Wis.

June 20th 1882

Gentlemen:-

Referring to the Postmaster Gen's request that you may be furnished by Postmasters with certain reports & have to say that the sanitary condition of this locality is good. We have had two cases of small pox, brought here from Chicago, but both were mild, and have fully recovered.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Yours
Respectfully
J. T. Moak
P.M.

Nat. Board of Health,
Washington
D.C.

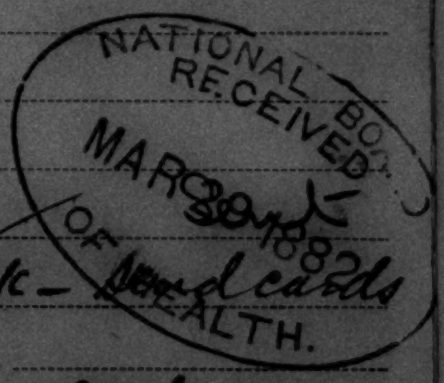
No. 9809 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton,
Wis
Mch 25, 1882

Reeves J. I.
Anderson & W. A.
La Crosse Wis

Asks that cards be sent & Anderson who will perhaps report



29

Referred to Ack - Send cards

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 f. Mch 29, 1882
f 263 - 264

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 29 1882
OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS:
E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., *President*, Fond du Lac.
J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary*, Appleton.
JOHN FAVILL, M. D., Madison.
SOLON MARKS, M. D., Milwaukee.
GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, Darlington.
H. P. STRONG, M. D., Beloit.
G. F. WITTER, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Wisconsin State Board of Health,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Appleton, Wis. March 25 1882

J. J. Turner M.D
Secy Nat Bd Health.

Dear Dr.

Some time ago I wrote to Dr W. A. Anderson of La Crosse Wis asking him if he would furnish Reports for National Board. Dr Anderson now writes me asking for copies of Blanks that he "may see what is required in line of City Ordinance & seems desired information from Physicians" - Will you please send him copies of your Blanks for Reports to your Board -

Resp J J Reeve

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9830 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Watertown
Wis
Mch 27, 1882
Moak J. J. P. M

Health Report.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Noted April 8.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1882
188

30

Referred to Bul 25

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. .....

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1882
OF HEALTH.

U 9830

J. T. MOAK, Postmaster.

Post Office, Watertown, Wis.

March 27th 1882

Dear Sir:

I have to report that the health of this locality continues good. No small pox, nor contagious disease of any kind. It believe there were not three deaths in the city last week, which speaks well for a population of 9000.

Yours Respy
J. T. Moak

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Secy Nat Board of Health
Washington
D. C.

9/15 DHH
19.6

No. 9873 "State Reports"

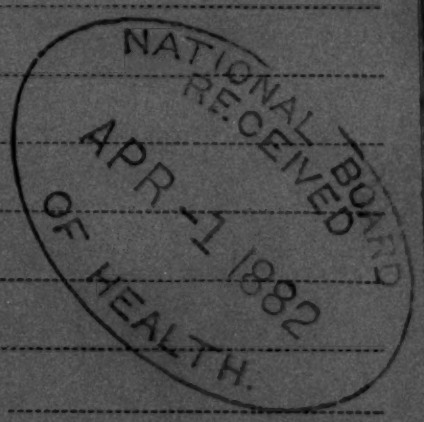
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appleton Wis

Mch 29, 1882.

Reeve J. J.
Secy S.B.H.

Ackg Rcpt 1879.



1

Referred to J.

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

MAR 30 7AM

WASHINGTON D.C. MAR 30 7PM 1882 REC'D

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH MAR 31 1882 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

T. J. Turner M. D.

Washington

Secy Nat.l Bd. Health.

D.C.

WISCONSIN
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y.,

Appleton, Wis. Mar. 29, 1882

Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Rept. National Bd. of Health for 1879, as a gift to the Library of this Board. Please accept thanks of the Board therefor.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR -1 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Very resp'y J. T. Reeve Sec
per le

F 26

No. 9946 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Watertown Wis

Apr. 3, 1882

Moak J. J.
P. M.

Health Report.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 5 1882

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ....., ..., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

J. T. MOAK, Postmaster.

Post Office, Watertown, Wis.

April 3rd 1882

Dear Sir:-

I have to report continued good health in this city and vicinity. No small pox at all.

Very Respy Yours
J. T. Moak

Surg Nat. Board of Health,
Washington
D.C.

No. 10035 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Janesville,
Wis.
Ap. 7, 1882
Loomis E E
Phy & B. H.

Rel. to pop. by race, &c

10 Van

Referred to Burt

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 10 1882

Arrived in Washington

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

10035

Jamesville Aleis Co. 7/82

D. J. Thrasher M.D.

Dear Sir.

Your circular requesting population of our City by race, at hand. The last estimate was made by order of the government. I think the colored population number about 100. I presume you can find the estimate at the census bureau in Washington I would be glad to give it in my report if I could

Yours Respectfully

C. C. Brown

Phys to B of Health

No. 10073 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Watertown Wis

Apr 10, 1882

Moak J. D. P. M

Health Report

File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 12 1882

12

Referred to Bell

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

Bull

J. T. MOAK, Postmaster.

Post Office, Watertown, Wis.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 12 1882

April 10th 1882

Dear Sir.-

I have to report continued good health in this city and vicinity. No contagious diseases of any kind.

Yours Respy
J. T. Moak

Surg Nat. Board of Health,
Washington
D.C.

No. 10326. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fond du Lac
Wis
Apr. 29, 1882

Brunson G. F.
H. O.

Rel. to delay of physicians & undertakers in making reports to H.O.'s

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -1 1882

Referred to See Haeh

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 602 May 1, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

National Board of Health,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.

WASHINGTON APR 27 1882

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 1 1882

FOND DU LAC APR 27 9AM WIS.

T. J. TURNER, M. D.,

Secretary NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF DEATHS IN D. D. Lac Mi

for the week ending Saturday noon, ... 188 2

Causes of Death.	Deaths. White.	Colored.
Accidents of all kinds		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis		
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis)		
Croup		
Diarrhœal diseases		
Diphtheria		
Erysipelas		
Fever—Typhoid		
Fever—Malarial		
Fever—Scarlet		
Acute lung diseases: Pneumonia		
Acute lung diseases: Congestion of Lungs		
Acute lung diseases: Bronchitis, acute		
Acute lung diseases: Pleurisy		
Measles		
Puerperal diseases		
Small-pox		
Whooping-cough		

(Please note any mortality from unusual causes not specified on this blank. Please report cases of small-pox, and the prevalence, to a great extent, of any disease.)

Population .....

Deaths under 5 years .....

Deaths from all causes .....

Deaths under 5 years .....

Remarks: .....

Signature, ...

Brattleboro Mich. Oct 27 1882
Mr. Wright Dear Sir
I received your letter and
the money for the Reports
to the month of June, & Sept

No. 10327 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

10328

La Crosse

Wis

Apr 27, 1882

Anderson Dr W. A.

Rel. to reports

(See 10328)

Noted

1

Referred to M. T.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 1 1882

OFFICE OF

DR. WENDELL A. ANDERSON,

COR. MAIN AND 2ND STS.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -1 1882
OF HEALTH.

10327

La Crosse, Wis., Apr 27th 1882

Dr J. S. Turner
Surg. U.S.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your Card, enclosed, I beg leave to state that several months since I wrote to Dr Reeve Surg. Wis. State Board for a blank of the Nat. Board. My object was to ascertain the requirements and, if feasible, have an ordinance adopted by our City Council to suit the same. About the 1st Apr. I received a package of blanks from your office, but before I had time to make arrangements to my function as City Physician devolved upon another and I shall be unable to attend to the business. The package of Cards are returned by Mail today.

Yours very truly
Wendell A. Anderson

National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C., ~~May 1st~~ 1882.

~~No~~ ~~The~~ mortality report ~~for the week ending~~

from ~~New York city has not~~

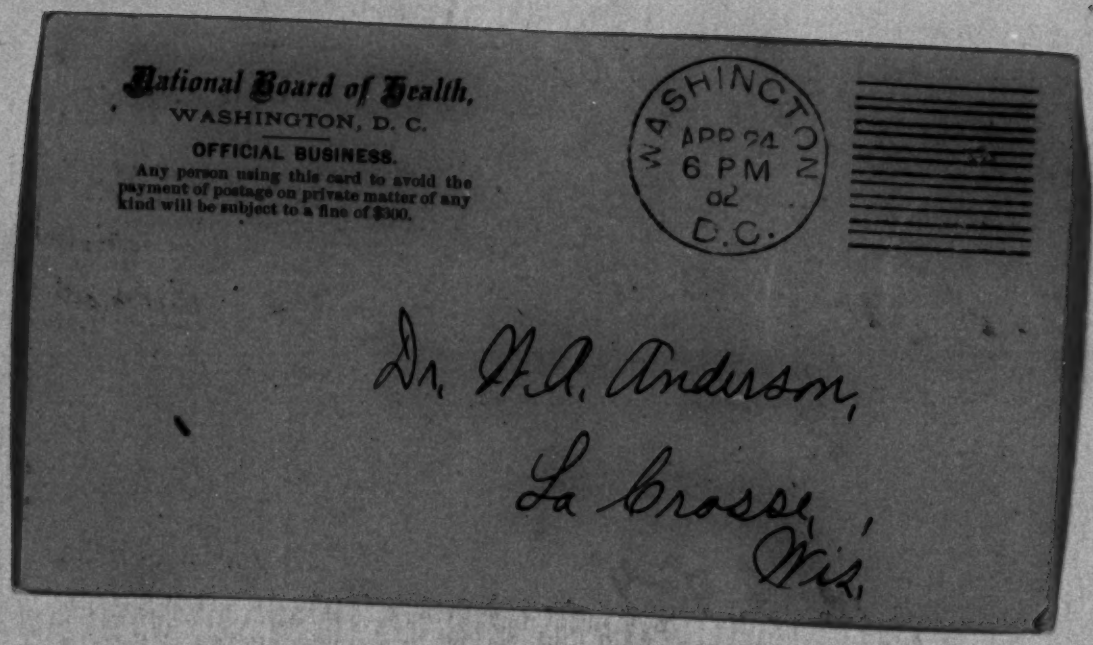
been received at this date. ~~Please forward.~~

Respectfully,

T. J. Turner

Sec'y N. B. of Health.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY 1882


National Board of Health,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
Any person using this card to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.
WASHINGTON
APR 24
6 PM
02
D.C.
Dr. H. A. Anderson,
La Crosse,
Wis.

No. 10328 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Crosse
Wis
Ap 27, 1882

Seymour Chas - P.M.
(Renggly Dr J.A.

States the cards to sent
Pedersen were handed
to his successor Dr
J.A. Renggly

Noted -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY -1 1882

1
✓ Referred to Dr. Hoch
Acknowledgment in
Letter Book No 2 p. 600 May 1, 1882
" " No
" " No.

National Board of Health,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Business.

Any person using this card to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.

Notice of Change
Forty Physician

WASHINGTON D.C. APR 24

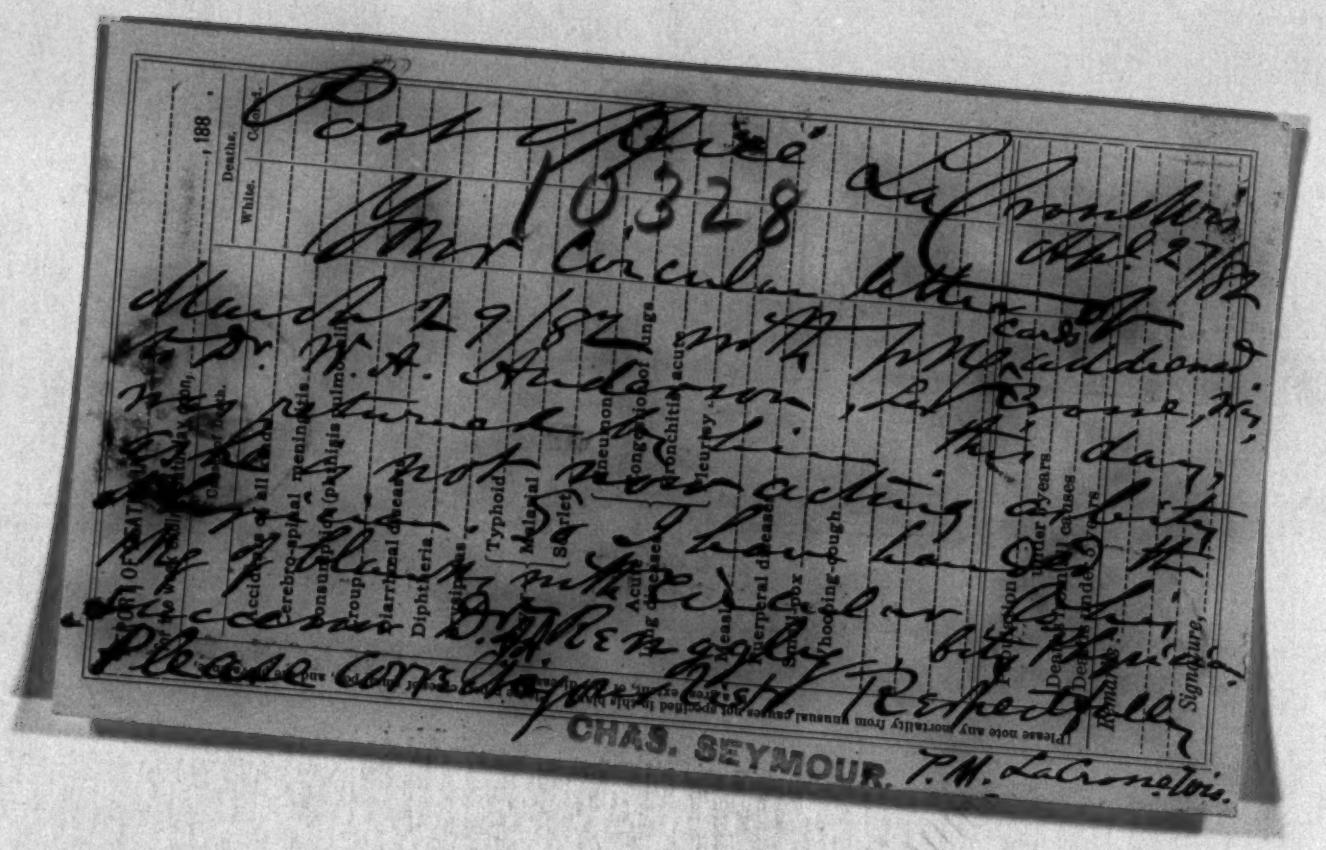
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 27 1882

LA CROSSE WIS. APR 27 242

T. J. TURNER, M.D.

Secretary NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.


Port Huron Aug 27 82
Mar 10328
March 29/82
Dr. W. A. Anderson
Dr. Sir
Dr. Sir
Please comply
CHAS. SEYMOUR, P. M. La Cronetors.

No. 10368 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Watertown Wis

Apr. 29, 1882

Hoermann Dr F.B

H.O.

Wants cards

No Burial

permits -

Sent cards May 3,

" Report '74

8.

Referred to V.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 3 1882

Watertown, Wis. 4/29.82

J. J. Turner, M.D.

Secretary National Board of Health

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir!

Will You please send me some blanks for Mortality Reports. Burial Permits are not required in this City.

Respectfully

F. B. Hoermann, M.D.

Health Officer

No. 10428 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Crosse
Wis
May 5, 1882

Ruggles Surg. J. A.

Rel. to reports -

8

Referred to Ach - File - V. H.

Acknowledgment in Noted

Letter Book No 13 p. 673 May 8, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

110428

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -8 1882
OF HEALTH.

La Crosse May 5th 1882.

J. F. Turner Esq.
Sec'y National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of March 29th, I received of Postmaster Seymour. You demand therein a weekly report of all deaths which occur in the City of La Crosse during that time. I regret very much to be obliged, to say that neither in the State of Wisconsin, nor here in the City of La Crosse, any control is kept in regard to deaths, which would make it possible for me to give you the wished for information, unless most of my time and a good share of my energy were enlisted

in this work. The State Board of Health of this state has, a few years ago, issued an order to require all physicians, practicing within the State, to make a report, every 30 days, to the Registers of Deeds of the several Counties in the State, of all deaths which occur in their several practices. This order has not been complied with in a great many instances. Our legislature, in Session last winter, empowered said State Board to pay the physicians 15 cts for every report so delivered. It is yet to be proved whether this measure will do any good. It certainly will be impossible to make a correct statistical report, until a law is enacted which requires a certificate from a physician before dead persons can be buried, and a correct

control is kept thereof. I will endeavor to send you a report, as required by enclosed form, at the close of the fiscal year, taking the same from the office of the Register of Deeds, and hope the same will be such as you desire.

Respectfully Yours
Dr. Med. John A. Rengel
City Physician of Lafayette
Wis.

No. 10899 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Janesville, Wis
June 6, 1882

Loomis D. E. E.

Rel. to report.

See letter book for letter.

9

Referred to Ack- T. H. Nolen

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 98 June 9, 1882

Cross References:

7 10899

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 9 1882

Janesville Wis June 6/82

T J Turner M.D.

Dr Doctor

Your card 7th inst rec'd. Some three weeks ago, the Council elected a new Health Officer, and consequently I neglected to number our my reports. I should much prefer to continue with them and will do so, if you desire & will give me the benefits of the free publications. Our City never has been reported in the Mortality list previous to Jan/82. Since then I have made a correct report each week.

Respectfully Yours
E E Loomis M.D.

No. 11549 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Janesville, Wis.
July 19, 1882.

Whiting, Dr. J. B.

Relative to mortality reports.

11.

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Referred to Dr. Ada

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 489. July 24, 1882

Cross References:

POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
JUL 19
WIS.
1154
National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

Dansville NY 7-19-82

Was not aware that a Mortality report was expected or due from this Office; & that any Arrangement for such Reports had been made or proposed.

Respectfully
R. W. Whitting
Health Officer

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
TREASURY

Shullsburg Wisconsin Aug. 4th 1882

Hon. T. J. Turner

Dear sir

your favor of the 17th of July. was duly Received, and I will Endever to give you a plain statement of My treatment for Cholera

I first give a vomit of one table spoonful of ground mustard. two spoonsful of common salt. in ½ pint luke warm water Then aply a plaster of ground mustard to the pit of the stomach palm of Each hand and sole of Each foot. Then give from 25 to 30 grains of Chalomel. one and half grains of opium and one grain of Camphor, and if in the first stage of Cholera. Repeat the dose of Chalomel opium and Camphor in one half hour, but if in the second stage and the Rice water stools and Cramping has set in. I give the second dose in 15 to 20 minutes. Keping the Mustard plasters warm and Moist and in a few Cases I have found it nessary to give a third dose of about the same amount of Chalomel opium, ~~and~~ and Camphor. let the patient be Kept warm and as quiet as posable. in this way you Entirely check the the Cholera, until the Chalomel doses Rouses the Liver to action for it is always dormant in Cholera Cases

with this treatment I have never failed to
cure Every Case, and the patient will not be at all
prostrated or salivated, but will be able to be up
and all Right in two or three days. the Liver must
be Roused to action, and soon as that is done the
the Cholera is done. if it was nessary I could give
you the affidafits of a hundred men who is in this
vicinity who Knows this statement to be true

I am now in my seventy second year, and I want
this cure to be made Known to the whole American
people & the whole world

I have the Honor to be
Yours Truly
Absalom A. Townsend

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NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Evanston
Wyo. Ty
Mch 25, 1882.

Bailey a. a.
P. M

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Health Report

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Referred to Bail

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ..... , *188* .

" " *No* .....

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No 9823 Evanston Unita Co Wyoming

Gentlemen:-

In accordance with instructions rec'd from P.M. Gen. Howe. I have to report that the Sanitary Condition of our town is good— No deaths from Small Pox or other causes for week ending Saturday March 25th 1882

Yours Respectfully

A A Bailey